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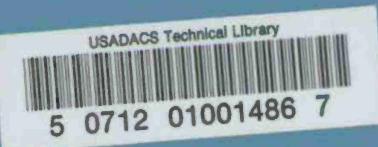
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LEGAL MIX: A FORTRAN MODEL FOR
EVALUATING ARTILLERY SYSTEMS

EDWARD G. STAUCH

JULY 1974

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U. S. ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 97	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) LEGAL MIX: A FORTRAN MODEL FOR EVALUATING ARTILLERY SYSTEMS		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s) Edward G. Stauch		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 21005		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS RDT&E Project No. 1T765706M541
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Materiel Command 5001 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22333		12. REPORT DATE July 1974
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 195
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Artillery Simulation Model Legal Mix IV Artillery Force Performance Artillery Effectiveness Target Military Worth		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A FORTRAN version of the "Legal Mix" Artillery Simulation Model has been developed at the U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSA). The model is similar to versions that were originally used for conduct of both "Legal Mix III" and "IV" studies. The model is designed to measure the relative performance of a series of "division-slice" families of artillery weapons by simulating the basic demands placed on an artillery force during the typical day of combat. This report furnishes documentation of the model to include		

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20. ABSTRACT (CONTINUED):

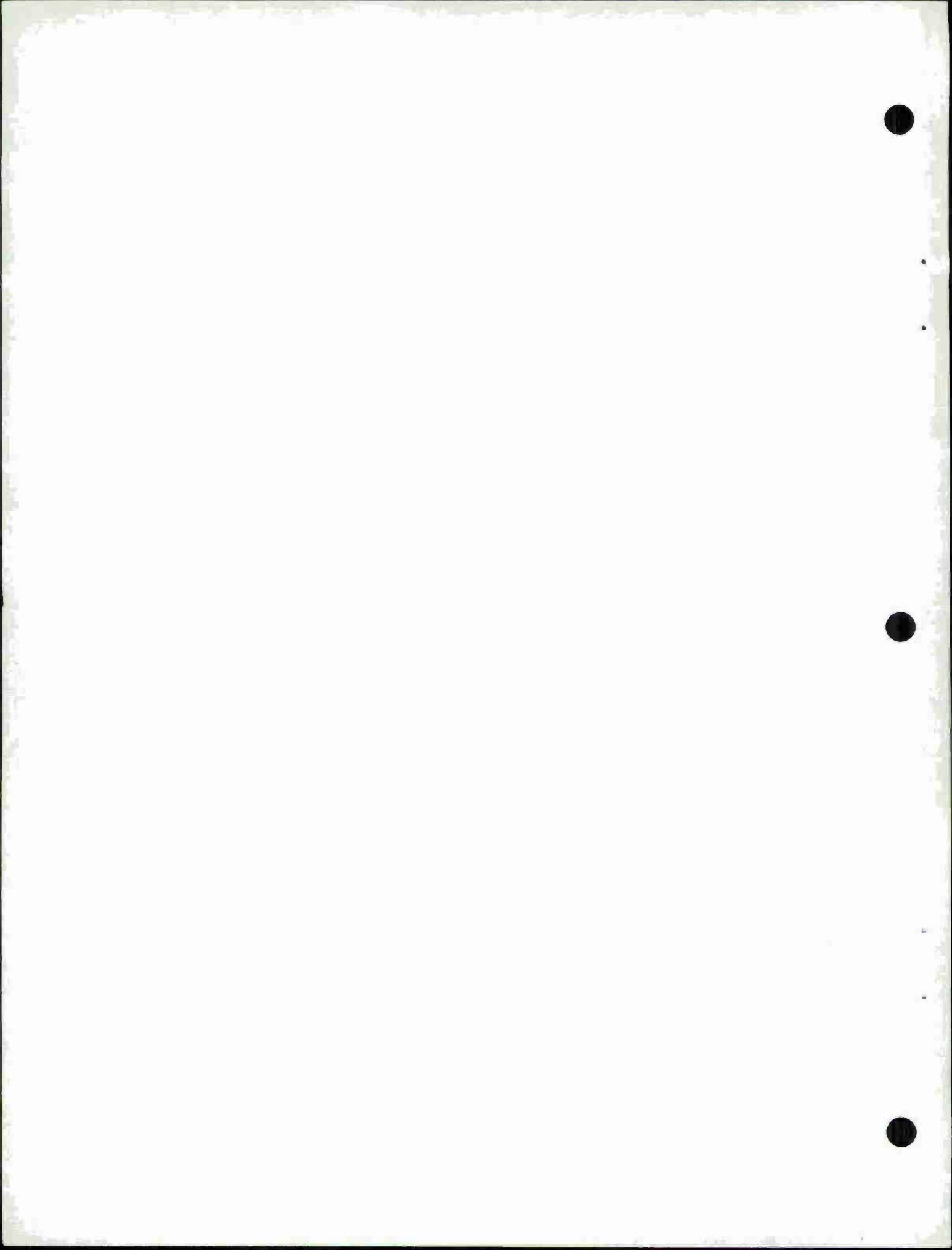
basic model description, model flow charts, and listing of sample input and output data.

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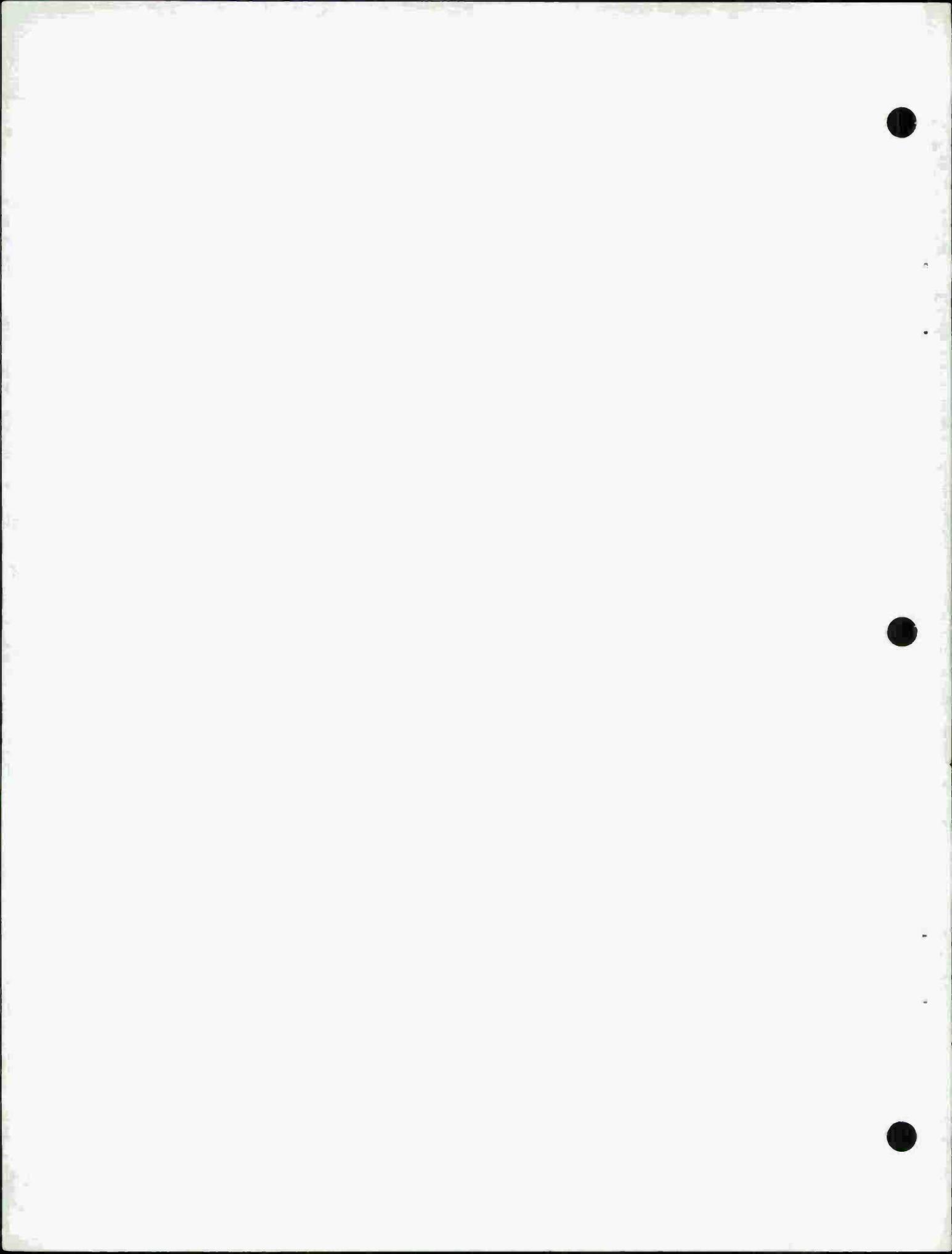
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to thank Mr. Eddie Morrow of AMSAA for his substantial effort in coding the FORTRAN program and for his assistance in outlining the input data requirement. Also, a word of thanks is due Mrs. Cinda J. Roberts for her suggestions in the preparation of the program flow charts and for the typing of the flow charts.



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LEGAL MIX: A FORTRAN MODEL FOR EVALUATING ARTILLERY SYSTEMS

1. INTRODUCTION

A FORTRAN II and IV version of the Legal Mix Artillery simulation model has been developed for evaluating artillery systems. An earlier version of the model was prepared in 1966 in the FORAST coding for use on the BRLESC I computer of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland (Reference 1).

The rationale, assumptions and methodology used in preparing the model are found in References 2 and 3. The sole intent of this report is to provide a "users manual" for those who desire to employ the Legal Mix model in the evaluation of artillery systems. Therefore, a minimum of supporting methodology is included.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodologies employed in the program are based upon those found in References 2 and 3. In essence, the model employs five components, which are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

2.1 Target List.

The target list, derived from a war game and subsequent target acquisition analysis, represents the threat and demands on the friendly artillery force. The result of the derivation is a time-ordered list of both acquired target missions and pre-planned support missions such as illumination, smoke and harassment fires. Each target on the list is described by a number of data elements, including location, time of acquisition, estimated target duration time, number of tactical elements (personnel, tanks and armored personnel carriers), and other estimated and actual data. (See paragraph 3.2 for a complete listing of target parameters). Several parameters require a brief explanation:

- Target Frequency - The program allows four levels of battle intensity: Low, Mid, Base and High. The target list itself represents

¹Odom, C.T., Kramar, J. W., and Thomas, A.S., An Improved Model for Evaluating Artillery Weapons, BRL Report No. 1321, September 1966, APG, MD. UNCLASSIFIED

²Report, Optimum Mix of Artillery Units, 1971-1975 (U), Phase III, USACDC Field Artillery Agency, July 1967, Fort Sill, OK, SECRET

³Report, Optimum Mix of Artillery Units, 1975-1980 (U) (Short Title: Legal Mix IV), USACDC Field Artillery Agency, August 1970, SECRET

Base-intensity, where each listed target acquisition signifies a single (frequency = 1) demand on the artillery force. For other intensities, however, the target frequency may be increased (or eliminated) as a demand on the force. Therefore, based on an analysis of the war game which generated the target list, each target acquisition is assigned a frequency for each of the allowed intensities.

- Military Worth - Based upon questionnaires administered to a group of field grade officers representing various combat arms, a scale of relative military worth values has been developed for the various type tactical elements on the target list. (References 3 & 4). This military worth value is used for various purposes in the program. First, it provides for a priority ordering of targets for attack, whereby the acquisitions with highest military worth are attacked first in each game time increment. Secondly, it allows for a segmenting of targets into categories which control the level of attack and allowable ammunition weight expenditure against a target. Table 2.1 lists the categories utilized in the program. Lastly, Military Worth provides for a measure of force performance, by summing up the military worth points of damaged target elements.

- Target Posture Mix - Past efforts have identified typical postures for the elements (personnel, tanks and APC's) which make up each target (Reference 2). These postures indicate the percentage of personnel standing, prone and crouching (in foxholes) as well as the status of materiel elements (static or moving) and proximity to the Forward Edge of the Battle Area (FEBA) for both warned and unwarned conditions. The Legal Mix studies have defined 12 "posture mixes" accounting for various combinations of these postures. (See the typical data inputs in paragraph 3.1).

2.2 Artillery Force.

The second component of the model accounts for the artillery resources available to the friendly force. The allowable fire units and their movement schedules throughout the battlefield day are generated from the tactical situation developed in the war game. Associated with each fire unit are weapon system and ammunition parameters which define the capabilities of the artillery force. (See paragraph 3.1 for a detailed listing of the various parameters.)

³ Loc. Cit.

⁴ Wood, William J., and Tice, Jerry, A Proposed Method for Determining Target Worth as an Input to Weapon Systems Analyses, AMSAA TM 15, Oct 68, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, UNCLASSIFIED.

² Loc. Cit.

TABLE 2.1 MILITARY WORTH

<u>Target Category</u>	<u>Military Worth Points</u>
I	M.W. \geq 10 (Maximum value = 21.)
II	$3 \leq$ M.W. < 10
III	M.W. < 3

2.3 Effectiveness Computation.

The model employs the same basic effectiveness computation routine as outlined in Reference 5. This routine determines the number of rounds and fire units required to reach specified attack levels against estimated data for each target, and calculates the amount of target damage inflicted, in terms of fractional survivors, against actual target data. The program examines each target in priority order and identifies the possible attack solutions available at the time the target is presented for consideration. Three attack level thresholds are used in the model as criteria for engagement (Reference 3):

- Threshold A, representing a defeat level of 50% damage
- Threshold B, representing a fixed level of damage required to disrupt unit integrity. For materiel targets, this level is specified at 30% damage, while for personnel targets the level is set at $1/2 (100-F)\%$ where F represents the percentage of personnel in foxholes, and where the quantity $1/2 (100-F)$ is restrained between 25% to 50% damage levels.
- Threshold C is restricted to Category I and II targets (Military Worth > 3.00) and is defined as a minimum acceptable damage level equal to $(.9/\text{Target Military Worth})$. This attack level is used only when Threshold B damage cannot be achieved against Category I and II targets and the target's duration is such that the target will not be considered for attack again.

2.4 Allocation Process.

The allocation process in the model controls the massing of fire units and the tactical method of attack, in determining the optimum solution against a target. Two attack methods are examined:

- One-volley method - Fire units are added as necessary to reach the specified attack levels when constrained to fire only one volley per unit.
- Multi-volley method - Fire units firing all available (within specified constraints) ammunition are added in turn in order of effectiveness until the specified attack level is reached.

⁵Odom, C.T., Kramar, J.W., Michels, H.W., Thomas, A.S., and Thomas, C.M., Reoptimization of a Multiple Artillery Rocket System - MARS II (U), BRL Report No. 1736, September 1966, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, SECRET.

³Loc. Cit.

The order in which units at the various tactical echelons are examined and massed depends on the echelon which acquired the target, as determined in the war game. The order of massing fire units is shown in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 FIRE UNIT MASSING ORDER

<u>Attempted Solution</u>	<u>Acquiring Echelon</u>		
	<u>DS</u>	<u>GS</u>	<u>CORPS</u>
1st	Closest DS alone	GS alone	CORPS alone
2nd	GS alone	GS & DS	CORPS & GS
3rd	GS & DS	CORPS alone	All
4th	CORPS alone	CORPS & GS	
5th	CORPS & GS	All	
6th	All		

2.5 Model Outputs

The final component of the model provides for an hourly game output of effort and effectiveness measures. The principal measures of effort are the cost and weight of ammunition expended against the target list. Effectiveness is measured in the amount of personnel and materiel damage inflicted; the number of targets fired upon, defeated, and not engaged; and a summary of military worth points scored. A sample output is shown in Appendix E. The user, of course, may desire to print out additional data by adding the appropriate computer statements to the OUTPUT Subroutine.

3. INPUT FORMATS

All data inputs, except for the target list, are entered by standard 80-column cards. The target list is entered from 120-column tape. The following paragraphs outline the various input requirements to include columns, variable names and units associated with each input variable.

3.1 Card Input

For ease in setting up the input card deck, the cards are segmented into 16 card sets which are read into the computer in five

subroutines, as indicated in Figure Figure 3.1. Tables 3.1 through 3.5 outline the specific sets, cards, columns and units for the subroutines. Appendix D contains a tabulation of sample input data.

3.2 Target Tape Input

Each target on the target list is described by 33 data points on two lines of tape input. For special (or "OTHER") type targets (H&I, Illumination & Smoke Missions) there is an additional line of tape input with 8 data points. Format for first 2 lines is: FORMAT (F7.1, 16F7.2, / 16F8.2). Format for 3rd line (when used) is: FORMAT (8F8.2).

Targets are listed on the tape in time sequence, according to their estimated time of arrival in the battle. As a target is input, the data points are assigned to a TNI(I) list, from which they are then transferred to the TN(I,J) array according to the priority order in which they will be attacked. Table 3.6 outlines the specific data points required for each target.

Tapes currently available for use with the Legal Mix models which were generated for the Legal Mix Studies are:

- European Target Array (Reference 3)
- Korean Target Array (Reference 3)

Efforts are now in progress to conduct additional war games to furnish updated European target lists.

4. SUMMARY

The basic input formats representing friendly capabilities and the enemy threat have been described. Detailed rationale and methodologies may be found in the cited literature.

The computer program as written (Appendix A) requires approximately 60,000 words of computer memory. This memory requirement may be lessened by reducing the present number of rounds (50) and fire units (100) allowed in the model. A typical computer run of the model requires from 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the number of systems, units, and rounds considered in a given "mix".

Additions and modifications to the model are planned in the near future to further expand the usefulness and applicability of the Legal Mix methodology. Suggestions and comments are welcomed by the author.

³Loc. Cit.

Figure 3.1 Card Inputs

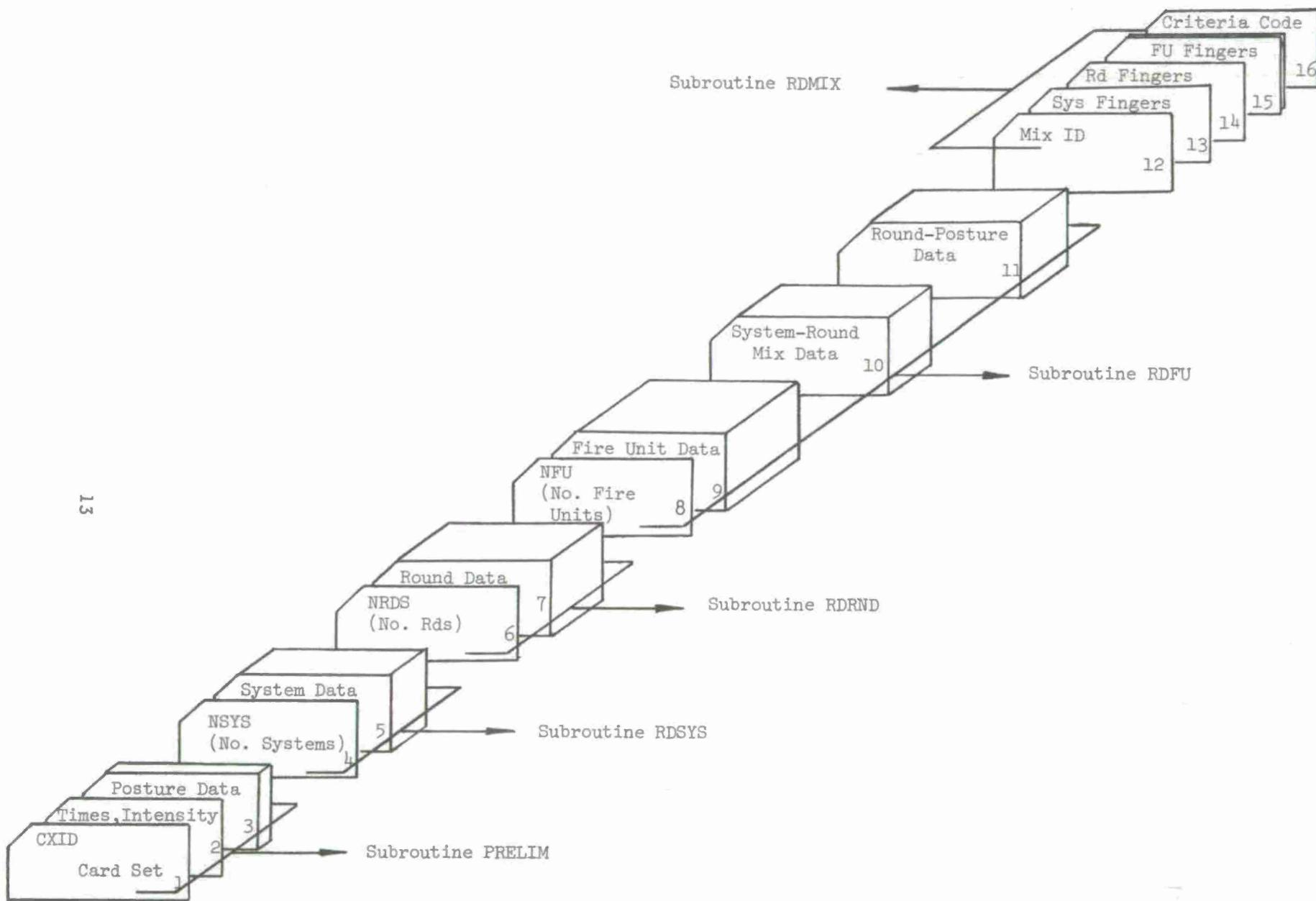


TABLE 3.1 SUBROUTINE PRELIM

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
1	1	1-80	CXID	Alpha-Numeric	Force Identifier - Used for info only.
2	1	1-7	TZRO	Dec. Hours	Game Start Time (First printout is at Start + 1 Hour)
		8-14	TMX	Dec. Hours	Game End Time (Last printout at Game End Hour)
		15-21	FACT	Real	Game Intensity Level Key: 1-Low; 2-Mid; 3-Base; 4-High
3	12		POST(I,J)		Lists Posture Mix for each of 12 allowable posture mixes.
	(1st)	1-7	POST(1,1) 0		Posture ID Number for 1st posture
		8-14	POST(1,2) Real		% of <u>UNWARNED</u> Pers. Standing for 1st posture
		15-21	POST(1,3) Real		% of <u>UNWARNED</u> Pers. Prone for 1st posture
		22-28	POST(1,4) Real		% of <u>UNWARNED</u> Pers. in Foxholes for 1st posture
		29-35	POST(1,5) Real		Key for <u>UNWARNED</u> Tanks for 1st posture 0 = No tanks 1 = Tanks
		36-42	POST(1,6) Real		Key for <u>UNWARNED</u> APC's for 1st posture 0 = No APC's 1 = APC's
		43-49	POST(1,7) Real		% of <u>WARNED</u> Pers. Standing for 1st posture

TABLE 3.1 SUBROUTINE PRELIM (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
3 Cont'd					
	50-56	POST(1,8)	Real		% of <u>WARNED</u> Pers. Prone for 1st posture
	57-63	POST(1,9)	Real		% of <u>WARNED</u> Pers. in Foxholes for 1st posture
	64-70	POST(1,10)	Real		Key for <u>WARNED</u> Tanks for 1st posture 0 = No tanks 1 = Tanks
	71-77	POST(1,11)	Real		Key for <u>WARNED</u> APC's for 1st posture 0 = No APC's 1 = APC's
15	(2nd) thru (12th)				Same 11 data points for the 2nd thru 12th postures. (Posture numbers are 0 thru 11 for the 12 allowable postures.)

TABLE 3.2 SUBROUTINE RDSYS

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
4	1	1-5	NSYS	Systems	Number of weapon systems in force (NSYS<10)
5	2*				These 2*NSYS cards list 12 data points for each system.
	NSYS				
	(1st)	1-7	SYSID(1)	Real	System ID number for 1st system (e.g. 1200.1)
		8-14	FRWM(1)	Real	Fraction of 1st system units remaining in place during unit moves.
		15-21	TPFU(1)	Tubes/Unit	Tubes (or launchers) per FU for 1st system.
		22-28	SROF(1)	Rd/Min/Tube	Maximum rate of fire vs static targets for 1st system.
		29-35	DROF(1)	Rd/Min/Tube	Maximum rate of fire vs moving targets for 1st system.
		36-42	TBM(1)	Minutes	Time between missions - the time to set up and fire 1 volley for 1st system.
		43-49	BLD(1)	Rd/Unit	Ammunition Basic Load for units of 1st system.
		50-56	RSPY(1)	Rd/Unit/Hr	Ammunition Resupply Rate for units of 1st system.
		57-63	SNMX(1)	Rd/Tube/Mission	Maximum rounds allowed per mission vs static target for 1st system units.

TABLE 3.2 SUBROUTINE RDSYS (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
5					
Cont'd		64-70	DNMX(1)	Rd/Tube/Mission	Maximum rounds allowed per mission vs moving target for 1st system units.
		(2nd)	1-7	Rd/Tube/Hr	Maximum rounds allowed in 1 hour vs all targets for 1st system units.
			8-14	STYP(1)	Real
					Key to 1st system type: 1 = Cannon; 2 = Missile
					Same 12 data points for the other systems.
17			(3rd) thru (2*NSYS)		

TABLE 3.3 SUBROUTINE RDRND

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
6	1	1-5	NRDS	Rounds	Number of different rounds in force (NRDS<50)
7	6 or 14 per each of NRDS groups				There are NRDS card groups in card set 7. Depending on the round type (RTP(I)), there are either 6 or 14 cards per group. If RTP(I)=1 (ICM type round) there are 6 cards; if RTP(I)=2 (HE type round) there are 14 cards in the group. The first 4 cards of all groups contain data for the same variables.
18	(1st)	1-7	RNDID(I)	Real	Round ID number for I th Rd. (e.g. 1203.1)
		8-14	WGT(I)	Metric/Tons/Rd	Crated weight of I th Rd.
		15-21	CST(I)	Kilo \$/Rd	Cost per round of I th Rd.
		22-28	RMX(I)	KM	Maximum range of I th Rd.
		29-35	REL(I)	Real	In-flight reliability of I th Rd.
		36-42	DEP(I)	Real	% of recoverable misfires for I th Rd. (Not used in program).
		43-49	RTP(I)	Real	Key to rd. type for I th Rd: 1=ICM; 2=HE
		50-56	WARN(I)	Seconds	Signature or Warning for I th Rd.

TABLE 3.3 SUBROUTINE RDRND (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
7 Cont'd	(2nd)	1-7	RNG(I,1)	KM	1st range value in list of up to 10 ranges for I th Rd.
		8-14	RNG(I,2)	KM	2nd range value in list of up to 10 ranges for I th Rd.
		15-70	RNG(I,3) thru RNG(I,10)	KM	3rd thru 10th range value in list of up to 10 ranges for I th Rd.
19	(3rd)	1-7	CPR(I,1)	Meters	CPE (Random) at 1st range value for I th Rd.
		8-14	CPR(I,2)	Meters	CPE (Random) at 2nd range value for I th Rd.
		15-70	CPR(I,3) thru(I,10)	Meters	CPE (Random) at 3rd thru 10th range value for I th Rd.
	(4th)	1-7	CPS(I,1)	Meters	CPE (Total) at 1st range value for I th Rd.
		8-14	CPS(I,2)	Meters	CPE (Total) at 2nd range value for I th Rd.
		15-70	CPS(I,3) thru CPS(I,10)	Meters	CPE (Total) at 3rd thru 10th range value for I th Rd.

TABLE 3.3 SUBROUTINE RDRND (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
7	Cont'd				If RTP(I)=1 (ICM), the next 2 cards complete the 6 card group. (Subroutine ACMINP)
	(5th)	1-7	SRE	Real	Slope of Radius of Effects vs Range plot for I th Rd.
		8-14	REZ	Meters	"Y" - intercept of Radius of Effects vs Range plot for I th Rd.
20		15-21	SRO	Real	Submissile reliability in open environment for I th Rd.
		22-28	SRW	Real	Submissile reliability in wooded environment for I th Rd.
		29-35	EN	Submissiles	Number of submissiles in I th Rd.
(6th)	1-7	AL(1)	M^2		Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs standing target in open for I th Rd.
	8-14	AL(2)	M^2		Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs prone target in open for I th Rd.
	15-21	AL(3)	M^2		Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs foxhole target in open for I th Rd.
	22-28	AL(4)	M^2		Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs tank target in open for I th Rd.

TABLE 3.3 SUBROUTINE RDRND (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
7 Cont'd	29-35	AL(5)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs APC target in open for 1 th Rd.
	36-42	AL(6)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs standing target in woods for 1 th Rd.
	43-49	AL(7)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs prone target in woods for 1 th Rd.
21	50-56	AL(8)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs foxhole target in woods for 1 th Rd.
	57-63	AL(9)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs tank target in woods for 1 th Rd.
	64-70	AL(10)		m^2	Lethal Area of 1 submissile vs APC target in woods for 1 th Rd.
					If RTP(I)=2 (HE), the next 10 cards complete the 14 card group. (Subroutine HEINP)
(5th)	1-7	AL(1)		m^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs standing target in open at 1st range for 1 th Rd.
	8-14	AL(2)		m^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs standing target in open at 2nd range for 1 th Rd.
	15-70	AL(3)-AL(10)		m^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs standing target in open at 3rd thru 10th ranges for 1 th Rd.

TABLE 3.3 SUBROUTINE RDRND (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
7					
Cont'd	(6th)	1-70	AL(11)-AL(20)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs prone target in open at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(7th)	1-70	AL(21)-AL(30)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs foxhole target in open at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(8th)	1-70	AL(31)-AL(40)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs tank target in open at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
22					
	(9th)	1-70	AL(41)-AL(50)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs APC target in open at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(10th)	1-70	AL(51)-AL(60)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs standing target in woods at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(11th)	1-70	AL(61)-AL(70)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs prone target in woods at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(12th)	1-70	AL(71)-AL(80)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs foxhole target in woods at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(13th)	1-70	AL(81)-AL(90)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs tank target in woods at 10 ranges for I th Rd.
	(14th)	1-70	AL(91)-AL(100)	M^2	Rd. Lethal Area vs APC target in woods at 10 ranges for I th Rd.

TABLE 3.4 SUBROUTINE RDFU

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
8	1	1-5	NFU	Fire Units	Number of Fire Units in Force (NFU<100).
9	NFU Groups				There are NFU card groups in card set 9. The number of cards in each group depends on the number of firing sites the FU will occupy during the game (NSITE(I)). Each group has 2+NSITE(I) cards. (NSITE(I)<8).
23	(1st)	1-5	NSITE(I)	SITES	Number of sites for the I th fire unit.
	(2nd)	1-8	FSID(I)	Real	Identifies which of the NSYS systems this FU is. (e.g. 1200.1)
	(3rd) thru (2+NSITE(I))	1-8	TA(1,I)	HR.MIN	Arrival Time of I th FU at its 1st site. (Example: 9 hr & 15 min is input as 9.15)
	9-16	17-24	TD(1,I)	HR.MIN	Departure Time of I th FU from its 1st site.
		25-32	XS(1,I)	KM	X-coordinate of I th FU's 1st site (Easting)
			YS(1,I)	KM	Y-coordinate of I th FU's 1st site (Northing)
					There is a card with the above 4 data points for each of I th FU's sites.
10	NSYS				This card set contains one card per system to identify the rounds allowed for each system.
	(1st) thru NSYS	1-7	SYSRD(I,1)	Real	Weapon system ID number for I th system (e.g. 1200.1)

TABLE 3.4 SUBROUTINE RDFU (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
10 Cont'd	(1st) thru (NSYS)	8-14	SYSRD(I,2)	Real	Rd. ID of 1st rd allowed for I th system (e.g. 1203.1)
		15-21	SYSRD(I,3)	Real	Rd. ID of 2nd rd allowed for I th system.
		22-70	SYSRD(I,4) thru (I,10)	Real	Rd. ID of 3rd thru max of 9th rd for I th system.
11					This card set contains 12 groups (one for each allowable posture) which define which rounds are allowed to be fired vs each posture. The number of cards in each group depends on the number of rounds allowed vs each posture in each of the two environments - open and woods.
24	(1st)	1-5	NP	ID No.	Posture ID Number of first posture (=0)
		6-10	NRO(I)	Rds	Number of Rds allowed vs 1st posture in open (NRO(I)<12).
		11-15	NRW(I)	Rds	Number of Rds allowed vs 1st posture in woods (NRW(I)<12).
	(2nd)	1-7	ORVP(I,1)	Real	Rd. ID of 1st allowable round vs 1st posture in open.
		8-14	ORVP(I,2)	Real	Rd. ID of 2nd allowable round vs 1st posture in open.

TABLE 3.4 SUBROUTINE RDFU (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
11					
Cont'd		15-70	ORVP(I,3) thru ORVP(I,10)	Real	Rd. ID of 3rd thru 10th allowable round vs 1st posture in open.
(3rd)		1-7	ORVP(I,11)	Real	Rd. ID of 11th allowable round vs 1st posture in open.
		8-14	ORVP(I,12)	Real	Rd. ID of 12th allowable round vs 1st posture in open.
25					This 3rd card is needed only if 11 or 12 rds are allowed vs the 1st posture in open.
(4th)		1-7	WRVP(I,1)	Real	Rd. ID of 1st allowable round vs 1st posture in woods.
		8-14	WRVP(I,2)	Real	Rd. ID of 2nd allowable round vs 1st posture in woods.
		15-70	WRVP(I,3) thru WRVP(I,10)	Real	Rd. ID of 3rd thru 10th allowable round vs 1st posture in woods.
(5th)		1-7	WRVP(I,11)	Real	Rd. ID of 11th allowable round vs 1st posture in woods.

TABLE 3.4 SUBROUTINE RDFU (CONT'D)

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
11					
Cont'd		8-14	WRVP(I,12)	Real	Rd. ID of 12th allowable round vs 1st posture in woods.
					This 5th card is needed only if 11 or 12 rds. are allowed vs the 1st posture in woods. These 5 cards are repeated for the other 11 postures.

TABLE 3.5 SUBROUTINE RDMIX

Card Set	No. of Cards	Card Cols.	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
12	1	1-80	MIXID	Alpha-Numeric	System-Rd-FU Mix Identifier. Used for Info only.
13	1	1	KSIG(1)	0 or 1	This card keys those systems (of up to 10 defined in RDSYS) which are allowed in this mix. A "1" signifies the system is in the mix; "0" = not in mix.
		2	KSIG(2)	0 or 1	
		3 thru 10	KSIG(3)-(10)	0 or 1	
14	1	1	KRIG(1)	0 or 1	This card keys those rounds (of up to 50 defined in RDRND) which are allowed in this mix. A "1" signifies the rd is in the mix; a "0" = not in mix.
27		2	KRIG(2)	0 or 1	
		3 thru 50	KRIG(3)-(50)	0 or 1	
15	1st	1	KFIG(1)	0,1,2, or 3	These cards key those fire units (of up to 100 identified in RDFU) which are allowed in this mix. 0 = not in mix;
		2 thru 80	KFIG(2)-(80)	0,1,2, or 3	1 = at DS echelon; 2 = at GS echelon;
	2nd	1 thru 20	KFIG(81)-(100)	0,1,2 or 3	3 = at CORPS echelon. The second card is not used if 80 or less FU's have been identified in RDFU.
16	1	1-7	CRTERA	1.or 2.	Keys which criterion is to be considered in choosing rounds for employment against targets. 1 = cost is critical; 2 = weight is critical.
					A series of mixes may be considered on a given computer run by stacking a series of these (12 thru 16) card sets at the end of the input deck.

TABLE 3.6 TARGET INPUT VARIABLES

Tape Line	Tape Columns	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
1st	1-7 8-14	TNI(1) (2)	Real 0, 1, 2 or 3	Target ID Number (e.g. 9016.0) Acquisition Key: 0 = Single Acq. 1 = 1st of Several Acq. 2 = Intermediate Acq. 3 = Last of Several Acq.
28	15-21	(3)	1	Target frequency at Base Intensity (1 for all targets)
	22-28	(4)	0, 1 thru 11	Estimated posture mix for target main element.
	29-35	(5)	Real	Estimated fraction of target in wooded environment.
	36-42	(6)	Real	Estimated fraction of target in open environment.
	43-49	(7)	Meters	Estimated target radius.
	50-56	(8)	Decimal Hours	Estimated target Arrival Time.
	57-63	(9)	Decimal Hours	Estimated target Departure Time.
	64-70	(10)	Meters	Target Location Error
	71-77	(11)	KM	Estimated Target Easting (Location)
	78-84	(12)	KM	Estimated Target Northing (Location)
	85-91	(13)	KM	Target Distance from FEBA.
	92-98	(14)	0 thru 21	Estimated Military Worth of Target.
	99-105	(15)	1, 2, or 3	Defines echelon which acquired target 1=DS; 2=GS; 3=CORPS
	106-112	(16)	1 thru 70	Target type identifier: 1 - Artillery 2 - Mortars 3 - Anti-air 4 - Antitank 5 - Msl/Rocket Launchers

TABLE 3.6 TARGET INPUT VARIABLES (CONT'D)

Tape Line	Tape Columns	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
1st Cont'd	106-112 Cont'd	TNI (16) Cont'd	1 thru 70	Target type identifier: 6 - APC's 7 - Tanks 8 - Command Post 9 - Observation Post 10 - Assembly Area 11 - Engineer Units 12 - Service Units 13 - Aviation Units 20 - H&I Mission 30 - Illumination Mission 40 - Preparation Fires 50 - Counter-prep Fires 60 - Smoke Mission 70 - Final Protection Fires
2nd	113-119 1-8 9-16 17-24 25-32 33-40 41-48 49-56 57-64 65-72 73-80 81-88	(17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28)	.5 .5 0, 1, thru 11 Real Real Meters Decimal Hours Decimal Hours Personnel Tanks APC Real	Threshold "A" Attack Level (.5 for all targets) Target Defeat Level (.5 for all targets) Actual posture mix for target main element. Actual fraction of target in wooded environment. Actual fraction of target in open environment. Actual target radius. Actual target Arrival Time. Actual target Departure Time. Number of Personnel in Target (including those inside vehicles) Number of Tanks in Target. Number of APC's in Target. Initial fraction of personnel survivors.

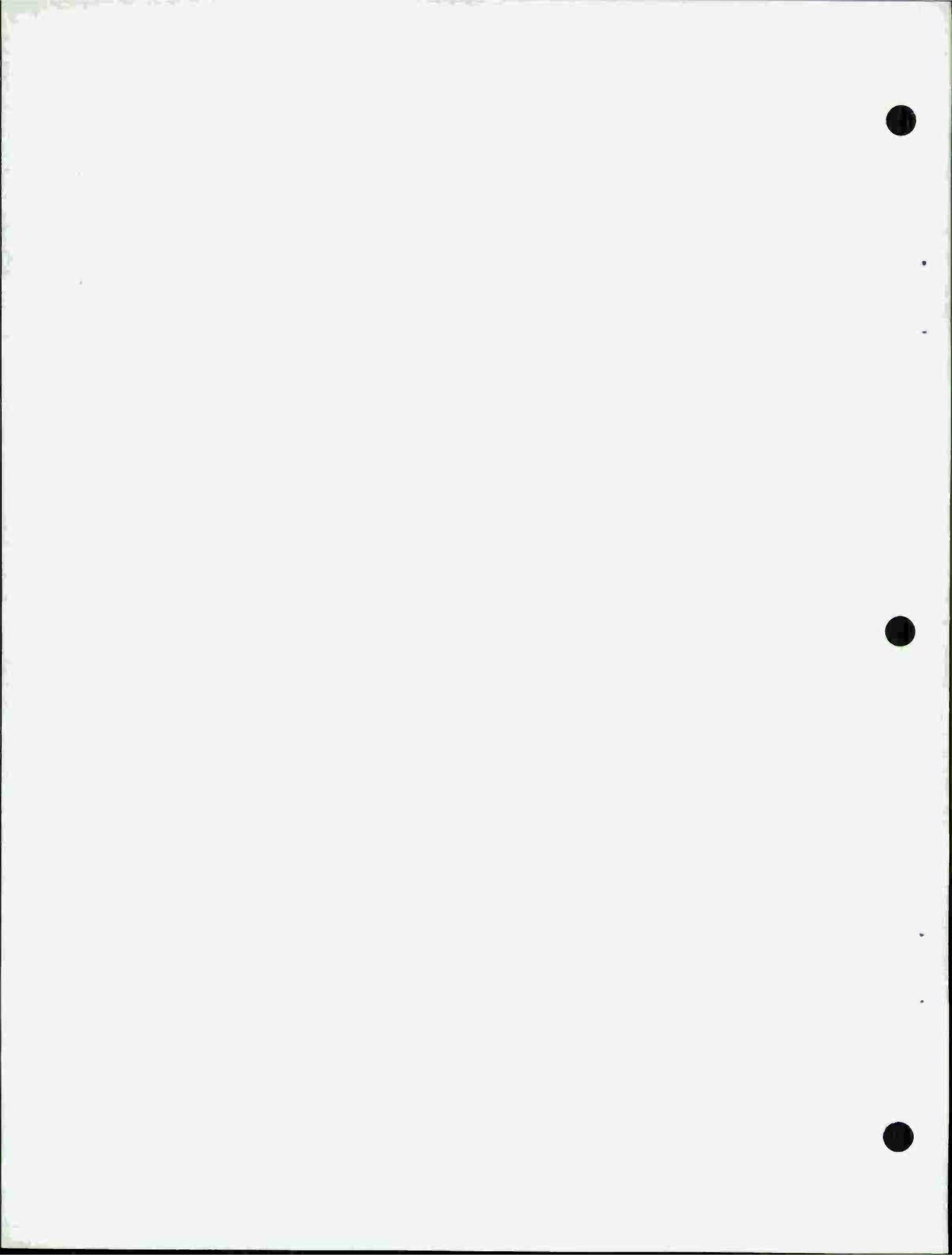
TABLE 3.6 TARGET INPUT VARIABLES (CONT'D)

Tape Line	Tape Columns	Variable Name	Input Units	Comments
2nd Cont'd	89-96	(29)	Real	Initial fraction of tank survivors.
	97-104	(30)	Real	Initial fraction of APC survivors.
	105-112	(31)	0, 1, 2, 3	Target frequency at Low Intensity.
	113-120	(32)	0, 1, 2, 3	Target frequency at Mid Intensity.
	121-128	(33)	0, 1, 2, 3	Target frequency at High Intensity.
30				
3rd	1-8	AMSN(I,1)	Real	Target ID Number of I th "other" mission.
	9-16	AMSN(I,2)	Real	Number of rounds 105mm system needs to fire I th mission.
	17-24	AMSN(I,3)	Real	Number of rounds 155mm system needs to fire I th mission.
	25-32	AMSN(I,4)	Real	Number of rounds 175mm system needs to fire I th mission.
	33-40	AMSN(I,5)	Real	Number of rounds 203mm system needs to fire I th mission.
	41-48	AMSN(I,6)	Real	Number of rounds MARS system needs to fire I th mission.
	49-56	AMSN(I,7)	Real	Number of rounds LANCE system needs to fire I th mission.
	57-64	AMSN(I,8)	Real	Number of rounds HJ system needs to fire I th mission.

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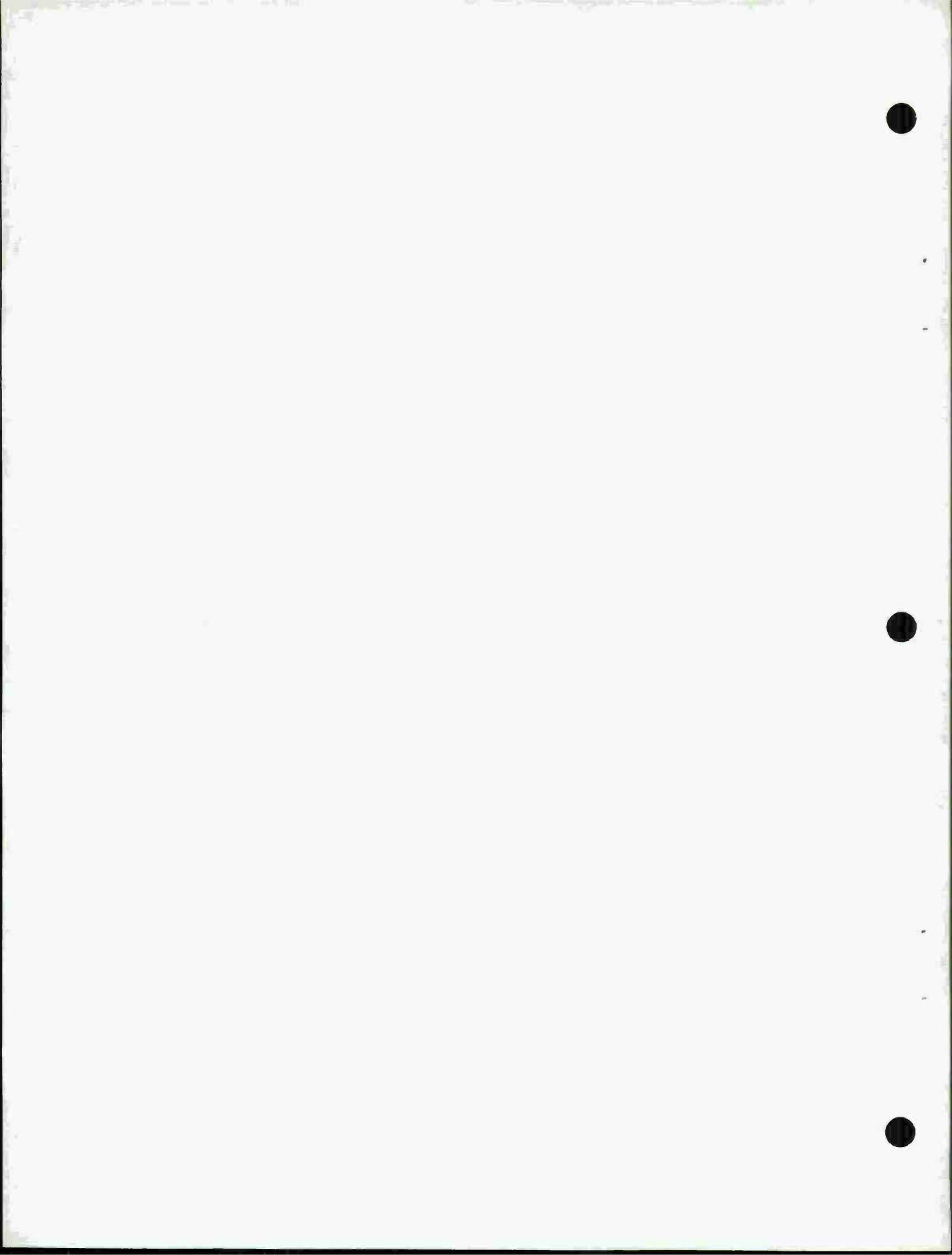
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APPENDIX A

PROGRAM LISTING

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IF(TN(9,IT) .GT. T+DELT-.00001) GOTO 10 MP 061
18 IF(TN(1,IT).EQ.0.0)GOTO 10 MP 062
IF(MFEAT.EQ.0)GOTO 17 MP 063
DO 8 JK=1,MFEAT MP 064
IF(TN(1,IT).EQ.TDFT(JK)) GOTO 22 MP 065
8 CONTINUE MP 066
17 CTI=1000000.0 MP 067
REFIRE=0.0 MP 068
WAIT=0.0 MP 069
WAIT2=0.0 MP 070
WAIT3=0.0 MP 071
NA=7 MP 072
DEFSP=0.0 MP 073
NBA1=0 MP 074
NBA2=0 MP 075
NBA3=0 MP 076
NEA1=0 MP 077
NEA2=0 MP 078
NEA3=0 MP 079
TR=0.0 MP 080
DSFLAG=0.0 MP 081
DVFLAG=0.0 MP 082
EXCES1=0.0 MP 083
EXCES2=0.0 MP 084
IF(TN(16,IT).EQ.20.0)GOTO 19 MP 085
IF(TN(16,IT).EQ.30.0)GOTO 19 MP 086
IF(TN(16,IT).EQ.60.0)GOTO 19 MP 087
NP = TN(4,IT) + 1.0 MP 088
DO 11 J=1,27 MP 089
DO 11 K=1,NFU MP 090
11 A(J,K) = 0.0 MP 091
IF(TN(9,IT).LT.T) GOTO 23 MP 092
IF(LOSS.EQ.0)GOTO 7 MP 093
DO 9 JL=1,LOSS MP 094
IF(TN(1,IT).EQ.TLOST(1,JL))GOTO 16 MP 095
9 CONTINUE MP 096
GOTO 7 MP 097
16 TN(28,IT)=TLOST(3,JL) MP 098
TN(29,IT)=TLOST(4,JL) MP 099
TN(30,IT)=TLOST(5,JL) MP 100
LOSS=LOSS-1 MP 101
IF(LOSS + 1 .EQ. JL) GOTO 7 MP 102
DO 32 J=1,5 MP 103
DO 32 K=JL,LOSS MP 104
32 TLOST(J,K)=TLOST(J,K+1) MP 105
GOTO 7 MP 106
19 CALL SPECIL(IT) MP 107
IF(DEFSP.EQ.0.0)GOTO 6 MP 108
NOMF=NOMF + 1 MP 109
21 CALL REMOVE(IT) MP 110
NFM=NFM + 1 MP 111
GOTO 18 MP 112
22 CALL REMOVE(IT) MP 113
NRPD=NRPD + 1 MP 114
GOTO 18 MP 115
6 CALL REMOVE(IT) MP 116
NQ=NQ + 1 MP 117
NQDM=NQDM + 1 MP 118
GOTO 18 MP 119
23 CALL REMOVE(IT) MP 120

```



```

      READ(5,103) (ORVP(I,J),J=1,LK1)
2 READ(5,103)(WRVP(I,J),J=1,LK2)
999  RETURN
101  FORMAT(16I5)
102  FORMAT(4F8.4,48X)
103  FORMAT(11F7.4)
END
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
      SUBROUTINE RDMIX
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
      COMMON (USE MAIN)
      WRITE(6,102)
      READ(5,101)(MIXID(I),I=1,16)
      WRITE(6,101)MIXID
      READ(5,104) (KSIG(I),I=1,NSYS)
      READ(5,104) (KRIG(I),I=1,NRDS)
      READ(5,104) (KFIG(I),I=1,NFU)
      READ(5,103)CRTERA
      ICRT=CRTERA
      WRITE(6,106) KSIG
      WRITE(6,109) KRIG
      WRITE(6,107) KFIG
      WRITE(6,108) ICRT
      GOTO(3,4),ICRT
3  DO 5 I=1,NRDS
5  CRT(I)=CST(I)
      GOTO 999
4  DO 6 I=1,NRDS
6  CRT(I)=WGT(I)
999  RETURN
101  FORMAT(16A5)
102  FORMAT(1H1)
103  FORMAT(10F7.4,10X)
104  FORMAT(80I1)
106  FORMAT(22H0SYSTEMS IN THIS MIX =,10I4)
107  FORMAT(1/ 25H0FIRE UNITS IN THIS MIX =,40I2/, 55I2/,55I2)
108  FORMAT(1/22H0ALLOCATION CRITERIA =,I4/38H 1 IS LEAST COST *** 2 IS
     1LEAST WEIGHT)
109  FORMAT(21H0ROUND IN THIS MIX=, 50I2)
      END
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
      SUBROUTINE TZERO
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
      COMMON(USE MAIN)
      KOUNT=0$ MATCH=0$ MFEAT=0$ LOSS=0$ ITC=0
      DO 1 I=1,30
      DO 1 J=1,300
1  TN(I,J)=0.0
      DO 3 I=1,5
      DO 3 J=1,1000
3  TLOST(I,J)=0.0
      DO 5 I=1,1000
5  TDFT(I)=0.0
      DO 8 I=1,6
      DO 8 J=1,NFU
8  FT(I,J)=0.0
      DO 11 I=1,NSYS
      DO 11 J=1,5
11  S(I,J)=0.0
      DO 12 I=1,NRDS

```



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IF(MFEAT.EQ.0) GOTO 11           CMP006
DO 1 I=1,MFEAT                  CMP007
IF(TNI(1).EQ.TDFT(I))GOTO 12    CMP008
1 CONTINUE
GOTO 11
12 IF(TNI(2).EQ.2.0) GOTO 6      CMP009
MFEAT=MFEAT-1                   CMP010
IF(MFEAT + 1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 6     CMP011
DO 5 J=I,MFEAT                  CMP012
5 TDFT(J)=TDFT(J+1)             CMP013
6 NRPD=NRPD + 1                 CMP014
GOTO 999
11 IF(LOSS.EQ.0) GOTO 15        CMP015
DO 2 I=1,LOSS                   CMP016
IF(TNI(1).EQ.TLOST(1,I)) GOTO 14 CMP017
2 CONTINUE
GOTO 15
14 TNI(28)=TLOST(3,I)           CMP018
TNI(29)=TLOST(4,I)             CMP019
TNI(30)=TLOST(5,I)             CMP020
LOSS=LOSS-1                     CMP021
IF(LOSS + 1 .EQ. 1) GOTO 15    CMP022
DO 7 J=1,5                      CMP023
DO 7 K=I,LOSS                   CMP024
7 TLOST(J,K)=TLOST(J,K+1)      CMP025
15 M=1                          CMP026
IF(KOUNT.EQ.0) GOTO 16          CMP027
21 DO 3 J=M,KOUNT               CMP028
IF(TNI(1).EQ.TN(1,J)) GOTO 17   CMP029
3 CONTINUE
GOTO 10
19 M=J+1
IF(M.GT.KOUNT)GOTO 10          CMP030
GOTO 21
17 TNI(28)=TN(28,J)             CMP031
TNI(29)=TN(29,J)               CMP032
TNI(30)=TN(30,J)               CMP033
D=(TNI(11)-TN(11,J))**2+(TNI(12)-TN(12,J))**2
IF(D.GE.0.04)GOTO 19
NRWZ=NRWZ + 1
CALL REMOVE(J)
10 IF(KOUNT.EQ.0)GOTO 16
DO 4 J=1,KOUNT
IF(TNI(14).LT.TN(14,J)) GOTO 4
IF(TNI(14).GT.TN(14,J)) GOTO 18
IF(TNI(9).GE.TN(9,J)) GOTO 4
18 MATCH=J
GOTO 20
4 CONTINUE
16 MATCH=KOUNT+1
20 MAX=300
IF(MATCH .LE. MAX) GOTO 8
IF(TNI(16).NE.20..AND.TNI(16).NE.30..AND.TNI(16).NE.60.) GOTO 25
NQ=NQ + 1
NQDM=NQJM + 1
GOTO999
25 NQ=NQ + 1
NQLP=NQLP + 1
GOTO 999
8 IF(KOUNT .LT. MAX) GOTO 27

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IF(TN(16,KOUNT).NE.20..AND.TN(16,KOUNT).NE.30..AND.TN(16,KOUNT). CMP066
1NE.60.)GOTO 26 CMP067
NQ=NQ + 1 CMP068
NQOM=NQOM + 1 CMP069
GOTO 13 CMP070
26 NQ=NQ + 1 CMP071
NQLP=NQLP + 1 CMP072
13 KOUNT = KOUNT - 1 CMP073
27 K = KOUNT-MATCH+1 CMP074
IF(K .EQ. 0) GOTO 9 CMP075
KI=KOUNT CMP076
DO 22 J=1,K CMP077
DO 23 I=1,30 CMP078
23 TN(I,KI+1)=TN(I,KI) CMP079
22 KI=KI-1 CMP080
9 DO 24 I=1,30 CMP081
24 TN(I,MATCH)=TN(I,I) CMP082
KOUNT=KOUNT+1 CMP083
999 RETURN CMP084
END CMP085
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DS 001
SUBROUTINE DIRSUP(IT) DS 002
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * DS 003
COMMON(USE MAIN) DS 004
IDS1=0 DS 005
MORG=1 DS 006
CALL AMASS(IT) DS 007
IF(NA.EQ.0) GOTO 1 DS 008
RANGE=1000000. DS 009
DO 50 IDS=1,NA DS 010
IF(A(9,IDS).LE.RANGE)GOTO 3 DS 011
GOTO 50 DS 012
3 RANGE=A(9,IDS) DS 013
IDS1=IDS DS 014
50 CONTINUE DS 015
IF(IDS1.EQ.0)GOTO 1 DS 016
IR=A(24,IDS1) DS 017
IF(A(13,IDS1).GT.A(4,IDS1))GOTO 1 DS 018
XVN=A(13,IDS1) DS 019
IS=A(1,IDS1) DS 020
CONSTR=15.0 DS 021
IF(TN(14,IT).GE.10.0)CONSTR=30.0 DS 022
WAIT3=XVN*WGT(IR) DS 023
IF(WAIT3.GT.CONSTR)GOTO 1 DS 024
IF(TN(24,IT).LT.T) GOTO 4 DS 025
IF(TN(4,IT).EQ.TN(19,IT).AND.TN(5,IT).EQ.TN(20,IT).AND.TN(6,IT).EQ DS 026
1.TN(21,IT).AND.TN(7,IT).EQ.TN(22,IT))GOTO 4 DS 027
NP = TN(19,IT) + 1.0 DS 028
RT=TN(22,IT) DS 029
PERW=TN(20,IT) DS 030
PERO=TN(21,IT) DS 031
RPV=TPFU(IS) * A(5,IDS1) DS 032
ATLVL=0.0 DS 033
CPER=0.0 DS 034
CPET=0.0 DS 035
CALL INTERP(IR,IDS1) DS 036
CALL EFFECT(IDS1,IR,IT) DS 037
4 IXZ=A(27,IDS1) DS 038
FT(6,IXZ )=FT(6,IXZ )+A(13,IDS1) DS 039
A9=SQRT(A(9,IDS1)) DS 040

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IRNG=A9 DS 041
RNGINT=IRNG DS 042
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 DS 043
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 DS 044
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 DS 045
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(13,IDS1) DS 046
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IDS1) DS 047
IF(STYP(IS).NE.2.0)GOTO 6 DS 048
GOTO 7 DS 049
6 B=(A(13,IDS1)-A(5,IDS1)*TPFU(IS))/(A(5,IDS1)*TPFU(IS)*A(3,IDS1)) DS 050
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 DS 051
B=AMAX1(0.0,B) DS 052
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B DS 053
7 IF(TN(24,IT).GE.T) GOTO 9 DS 054
A(19,IDS1)= 0. DS 055
A(20,IDS1)= 0. DS 056
A(21,IDS1)= 0. DS 057
A(22,IDS1)= 1. DS 058
A(23,IDS1)= 1. DS 059
9 ASUM=A(19,IDS1)+A(20,IDS1)+A(21,IDS1) DS 060
TOEP=TN(25,IT) DS 061
IF(NP.LT.6.OR.NP.GT.11)GOTO 10 DS 062
TOE=TN(26,IT)*4.0 DS 063
IF(NP.EQ.6.UR.NP.EQ.7)TOE=TN(27,IT)*15.0 DS 064
TOEP=AMAX1(0.0,TN(25,IT)-TOE) DS 065
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 DS 066
10 S(IS,1)=S(IS,1)+A(13,IDS1)*WGT(IR) DS 067
S(IS,2)=S(IS,2)+A(13,IDS1)*CST(IR) DS 068
S(IS,3)=S(IS,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN(28,IT)*TOEP DS 069
S(IS,4)=S(IS,4)+(1.0-A(22,IDS1))*TN(29,IT)*TN(26,IT) DS 070
S(IS,5)=S(IS,5)+(1.0-A(23,IDS1))*TN(30,IT)*TN(27,IT) DS 071
SAVE1=TN(28,IT) DS 072
SAVE2=TN(29,IT) DS 073
SAVE3=TN(30,IT) DS 074
TN(28,IT)=TN(28,IT)*(ASUM) DS 075
TN(29,IT)=TN(29,IT)*A(22,IDS1) DS 076
TN(30,IT)=TN(30,IT)*A(23,IDS1) DS 077
GOTO(11,11,11,11,11,12,12,13,13,13,13,11),NP DS 078
11 SMW=SMW + (SAVE1 - TN(28,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DS 079
IF(TN(28,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 8 DS 080
GOTO 14 DS 081
12 SMW=SMW + (SAVE3 - TN(30,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DS 082
IF(TN(30,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 8 DS 083
GOTO 14 DS 084
13 SMW=SMW + (SAVE2 - TN(29,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DS 085
IF(TN(29,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 8 DS 086
14 LOSS = LOSS + 1 DS 087
TLOST(1,LOSS)=TN(1,IT) DS 088
TLOST(2,LOSS)=TN(3,IT) DS 089
TLOST(3,LOSS)=TN(28,IT) DS 090
TLOST(4,LOSS)=TN(29,IT) DS 091
TLOST(5,LOSS)=TN(30,IT) DS 092
TR=1.0 DS 093
GOTO 999 DS 094
8 MFEAT= MFEAT + 1 DS 095
TDFT(MFEAT) =TN(1,IT) DS 096
NFMD=NFMD + 1 DS 097
TR=1.0 DS 098
GOTO 999 DS 099
1 NEAI=NA DS 100

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NBA1=MNO(1,NA)
DSFLAG=1.0
CALL DIVISN(IT)
999 RETURN
END
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SUBROUTINE INTERP(IR,IA)
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
COMMON(USE MAIN)
RG=A(9,IA)
DO 10 K=1,10
IF (RG-RNG(IR,K))1,2,10
10 CONTINUE
1 KS= K - 1
D1 = RG - RNG(IR,KS)
D2=RNG(IR,K)-RNG(IR,KS)
RA=D1/D2
CPER=RA*(CPR(IR,K)-CPR(IR,KS))+CPR(IR,KS)
CPET=RA*(CPS(IR,K)-CPS(IR,KS))+CPS(IR,KS)
CPK(1)=RA*(SOP(IR,K)-SOP(IR,KS))+SOP(IR,KS)
CPK(2)=RA*(POP(IR,K)-POP(IR,KS))+POP(IR,KS)
CPK(3)=RA*(COP(IR,K)-COP(IR,KS))+COP(IR,KS)
CPK(4)=RA*(TOP(IR,K)-TOP(IR,KS))+TOP(IR,KS)
CPK(5)=RA*(AOP(IR,K)-AOP(IR,KS))+AOP(IR,KS)
CPK(6)=RA*(SWP(IR,K)-SWP(IR,KS))+SWP(IR,KS)
CPK(7)=RA*(PWP(IR,K)-PWP(IR,KS))+PWP(IR,KS)
CPK(8)=RA*(CWP(IR,K)-CWP(IR,KS))+CWP(IR,KS)
CPK(9)=RA*(TWP(IR,K)-TWP(IR,KS))+TWP(IR,KS)
CPK(10)=RA*(AWP(IR,K)-AWP(IR,KS))+AWP(IR,KS)
REI=RA*(RE(IR,K)-RE(IR,KS))+RE(IR,KS)
DO 14 L= 1,10
14 CRE(L)=REI
GOTO 15
2 CPER=CPR(IR,K)
CPET=CPS(IR,K)
CPK(1)=SOP(IR,K)
CPK(2)=POP(IR,K)
CPK(3)=COP(IR,K)
CPK(4)=TOP(IR,K)
CPK(5)=AOP(IR,K)
CPK(6)=SWP(IR,K)
CPK(7)=PWP(IR,K)
CPK(8)=CWP(IR,K)
CPK(9)=TWP(IR,K)
CPK(10)=AWP(IR,K)
DO 12 L=1,10
12 CRE(L)=RE(IR,K)
15 IF(RTP(IR).EQ.1.0)GOTO 999
DO 13 L=1,10
CRE(L)=CPK(L)
13 CPK(L)=.3
999 RETURN
END
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SUBROUTINE AMASS(IT)
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
DIMENSION TEMP1(12)
COMMON (USE MAIN)
DO 10 JF=1,NFU
IF( KFIG(JF).NE.MORG)GOTO 10
10

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IF(TUBFU(JF).GE.(T+DELT-.00001)) GOTO 10          AMS008
DO 11 IS=1,NSYS
IF(KSIG(IS).EQ.0) GOTO 11
IF(FSID(JF).NE.SYSID(IS))GOTO 11
GOTO 1
11 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,101)FSID(JF),MORG
101 FORMAT(12H FIRE SYSTEM,F8.2,25HIS NOT IN LIST OF SYSTEMS,9HECHELON
1 =,IS)
STOP
1 NA=NA+1
A(27,NA)=JF
A(1,NA)=IS
A(2,NA)=TUBFU(JF)
R=HBLD(IS)+RSPY(IS)*(T-TZRO)
Z=R-FT(6,JF)
IF(TN(14,IT).GE.10.0)Z=AMIN1(R+QBLD(IS),24.0*RSPY(IS)+HBLD(IS))-_
IFT(6,JF)
R=HNMX(IS)-FT(6,JF)+FT(2,JF)
R=AMIN1(R,Z)
NS=NSITE(JF)
DO 19 INS=1,NS
IF(T.LT.TA(INS,JF))GOTO 2
IF(TA(INS,JF).LE.T.AND.T.LE.TD(INS,JF))GOTO 3
19 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,100)JF
100 FORMAT(16H ERROR FIRE UNIT,I3,39HDOES NOT HAVE A TIME TO MATCH GAM
1E TIME)
STOP
2 A(5,NA)=FRWM(IS)
GOTO 4
3 A(5,NA)=1.0
4 A(6,NA)=XS(INS,JF)
A(7,NA)=YS(INS,JF)
IF(TN(8,IT).EQ.TN(9,IT))GOTO 5
Z=SNMX(IS)*A(5,NA)
A(3,NA)=SROF(IS)
GOTO 6
5 Z=DNMX(IS)*A(5,NA)
A(3,NA)=DROF(IS)
6 R=AMIN1(R,Z)
A(4,NA)=R
A(8,NA)=MORG
A(9,NA)=(A(6,NA)-TN(11,IT))**2+(A(7,NA)-TN(12,IT))**2
IF(A(4,NA).LE.0.0)GOTO 24
CTMIN=CTI
DO 13 LSYS=1,NSYS
IF(SYSID(IS).EQ.SYSRD(LSYS,1))GOTO 7
13 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,102)SYSID(IS)
102 FORMAT(29H ERROR, UNDEFINED SYSTEM. ID=,F10.2)
STOP
7 DO 12 IR=1,NRDS
IF(KRIG(IR).EQ.0)GOTO 12
DO 14 M=2,10
IF(RNDID(IR).EQ.SYSRD(LSYS,M))GOTO 8
14 CONTINUE
GOTO 12
8 IF(A(9,NA).GT.R2MX(IR))GOTO 12
IF(TN(6,IT).EQ.0.0)GOTO 9

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IF (NP.EQ.6.OR.NP.EQ.7) TOE=TN(27,IT)*15.0 DIV017
TN28T=(AMAX1(0.0,TN(25,IT)-TOE))*TN(28,IT) DIV018
19 TN29T=TN(29,IT)*TN(26,IT) DIV019
TN30T=TN(30,IT)*TN(27,IT) DIV020
DO 310 IQ=1,NFU DIV021
310 QUV(IQ)=0.0 DIV022
SQN=0. $ SMCRT= 0. DIV023
QN=1000000.0 $ ONCRT=0.0 DIV024
JF = 0 DIV025
IF (NBA2.LE.NEA1) GOTO 35 DIV026
CALL ONEVOL(IT) DIV027
QN = A(13,NB) DIV028
NA1 = NB DIV029
JF = NA1 DIV030
CALL MULVOL(IT) DIV031
IF (SURV.GT.TN(17,IT))GOTO 32 DIV032
IF (SQN.LT.QN) GOTO 33 DIV033
IF (ONCRT.LT.SMCRT) GOTO 33 DIV034
GOTO 34 DIV035
32 IF (SQN.LT.QN) GOTO 35 DIV036
34 CALL SHMUVL(IT,JF) DIV037
GOTO 999 DIV038
33 ST=1.0 $ P0=1.0 $ FH=1.0 $ TK=1.0 $ APC=1.0 DIV039
CALL SHNVL(IT) DIV040
GOTO 999 DIV041
35 IF (EXCES1.EQ.1. .AND. EXCES2.EQ.1.) GOTO 3 DIV042
IF (DSFLAG.EQ.1.0) GOTO 1 DIV043
MORG=1 DIV044
CALL AMASS(IT) DIV045
NEA1=NA DIV046
NBA1=MIN0(NA,NEA2+1) DIV047
IF (NBA1.LE.NEA2)GOTO 3 DIV048
GOTO 2 DIV049
1 IF (NEA1.EQ.0) GOTO 3 DIV050
2 NB=NBA1 DIV051
NE=NEA1 DIV052
CALL CNEVOL(IT) DIV053
IF (QN.EQ.1000000.0.OR.NBA2.EQ.0) GOTO 23 DIV054
IF (DSFLAG.EQ.1.0.AND.NBA2.EQ.NEA1) GOTO 23 DIV055
GOT0 8 DIV056
23 QN = A(13,NB) DIV057
8 NA1=NB DIV058
JF = NA1 DIV059
CALL MULVOL(IT) DIV060
IF (SURV.GT.TN(17,IT)) GOTO 4 DIV061
IF (SQN.LT.QN) GOTO 5 DIV062
IF (ONCRT.LT.SMCRT) GOTO 5 DIV063
GOTO 6 DIV064
4 IF (SQN.LT.QN) GOTO 3 DIV065
6 IR=A(24,JF) DIV066
NP= TN(19,IT) + 1.0 DIV067
IF (TN(24,IT).LT.T) GOTO 15 DIV068
IF (TN(4,IT).EQ.TN(19,IT).AND.TN(5,IT).EQ.TN(20,IT).AND.TN(6,IT) DIV069
1.EQ.TN(21,IT).AND.TN(7,IT).EQ.TN(22,IT)) GOTO 15 DIV070
CALL INTERP(IR,JF) DIV071
RT=TN(22,IT) DIV072
PERW=TN(20,IT) DIV073
PERC=TN(21,IT) DIV074
ATLVL=0.0 DIV075
XVN=A(13,JF) DIV076

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IK=A(1,JF) DIV077
RPV=TPFU(IK)*A(5,JF) DIV078
CALL EFFECT(JF,IR,IT) DIV079
15 TN28=TN(28,IT) DIV080
TN29=TN(29,IT) DIV081
TN30=TN(30,IT) DIV082
IF(TN(24,IT).GE.1) GOTO 13 DIV083
A(19,JF)= 0. DIV084
A(20,JF)= 0. DIV085
A(21,JF)= 0. DIV086
A(22,JF)= 1. DIV087
A(23,JF)= 1. DIV088
13 ASUM=A(19,JF)+A(20,JF)+A(21,JF) DIV089
TOEP=TN(25,IT) DIV090
IF(NP.LT.6.0R.NP.GT.11)GOTO 18 DIV091
TOE=TN(26,IT)*4.0 DIV092
IF(NP.EQ.6.0R.NP.EQ.7)TOE=TN(27,IT)*15.0 DIV093
TOEP=AMAX1(0.0,TN(25,IT)-TOE) DIV094
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 DIV095
18 TN(28,IT)=TN(28,IT)*ASUM DIV096
TN(29,IT)=TN(29,IT)*A(22,JF) DIV097
TN(30,IT)=TN(30,IT)*A(23,JF) DIV098
IF(NBA2.EQ.0)GOTO 9 DIV099
IF(DSFLAG.EQ.1.0.AND.NBA2.EQ.NEA1) GOTO 9 DIV100
DO 10 IF3=NBA2,NEA2 DIV101
IF(A(4,IF3).LE.0.0)GOTO 10 DIV102
IS=A(1,IF3) DIV103
IR=A(24,IF3) DIV104
IXZ=A(27,IF3) DIV105
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF3) DIV106
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF3)) DIV107
IRNG=A9 DIV108
RNGINT=IRNG DIV109
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 DIV110
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 DIV111
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 DIV112
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF3) DIV113
S1(S,1)=S1(S,1)+A(4,IF3)*WGT(IR) DIV114
S1(S,2)=S1(S,2)+A(4,IF3)*CST(IR) DIV115
S1(S,3)=S1(S,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,JF) DIV116
S1(S,4)=S1(S,4)+(1.0-A(22,JF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,JF) DIV117
113,JF)
S1(S,5)=S1(S,5)+(1.0-A(23,JF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,JF) DIV118
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IF3) DIV121
IF(STYP(IS).EQ.2.0)GOTO 10 DIV122
B=(A(4,IF3)-A(5,IF3)*TPFU(IS))/(A(5,IF3)*TPFU(IS)*A(3,IF3)) DIV123
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 DIV124
B=AMAX1(0.0,B) DIV125
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B DIV126
10 CONTINUE DIV127
9 IF(IFM.LT.NB) GOTO 14 DIV128
DO 11 IF3=NB,IFM DIV129
IF(A(4,IF3).LE.0.0)GOTO 11 DIV130
IS=A(1,IF3) DIV131
IR=A(24,IF3) DIV132
IXZ=A(27,IF3) DIV133
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF3) DIV134
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF3)) DIV135
IRNG=A9 DIV136

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RNGINT=IRNG DIV137
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 DIV138
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 DIV139
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 DIV140
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF3) DIV141
S1(S,1)=S1(S,1)+A(4,IF3)*WGT(IR) DIV142
S1(S,2)=S1(S,2)+A(4,IF3)*CST(IR) DIV143
S1(S,3)=S1(S,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,IF) DIV144
S1(S,4)=S1(S,4)+(1.0-A(22,IF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,IF) DIV145
S1(S,5)=S1(S,5)+(1.0-A(23,IF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)/A(13,IF) DIV146
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(S1)*A(5,IF3) DIV147
IF(STYP(S1).EQ.2.0)GOTO 11 DIV148
B=(A(4,IF3)-A(5,IF3)*TPFU(S1))/(A(5,IF3)*TPFU(S1)*A(3,IF3)) DIV149
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 DIV150
B=AMAX1(.0,B) DIV151
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B DIV152
11 CONTINUE DIV153
14 IF3=IFM+1 DIV154
S1=A(1,IF3) DIV155
IR=A(24,IF3) DIV156
IXZ=A(27,IF3) DIV157
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF3)*FM DIV158
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF3)) DIV159
IRNG=A9 DIV160
RNGINT=IRNG DIV161
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 DIV162
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 DIV163
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 DIV164
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF3)*FM DIV165
S1(S,1)=S1(S,1)+A(4,IF3)*WGT(IR)*FM DIV166
S1(S,2)=S1(S,2)+A(4,IF3)*CST(IR)*FM DIV167
S1(S,3)=S1(S,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)*FM/A(13,IF) DIV168
S1(S,4)=S1(S,4)+(1.0-A(22,IF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)*FM DIV169
1/A(13,IF) DIV170
S1(S,5)=S1(S,5)+(1.0-A(23,IF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF3)*A(4,IF3)*FM DIV171
1/A(13,IF) DIV172
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(S1)*A(5,IF3)*FM DIV173
IF(STYP(S1).EQ.2.0)GOTO 17 DIV174
B=(A(4,IF3)*FM-A(5,IF3)*TPFU(S1))/(A(5,IF3)*TPFU(S1)*A(3,IF3)) DIV175
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 DIV176
B=AMAX1(.0,B) DIV177
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B DIV178
17 GOTO(38,38,38,38,38,39,40,40,40,40,38),NP DIV179
38 SMW=SMW + (SAVE1 - TN(28,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DIV180
IF(TN(28,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 7 DIV181
GOTO 41 DIV182
39 SMW=SMW + (SAVE3 - TN(30,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DIV183
IF(TN(30,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 7 DIV184
GOTO 41 DIV185
40 SMW=SMW + (SAVE2 - TN(29,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) DIV186
IF(TN(29,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 7 DIV187
41 LOSS = LOSS + 1 DIV188
TLOST(1,LOSS)=TN(1,IT) DIV189
TLOST(2,LOSS)=TN(3,IT) DIV190
TLOST(3,LOSS)=TN(28,IT) DIV191
TLOST(4,LOSS)=TN(29,IT) DIV192
TLOST(5,LOSS)=TN(30,IT) DIV193
TR=1.0 DIV194

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GOTO 999 DIV197
7 MFEAT= MFEAT + 1 DIV198
TDFT(MFEAT) =TN(1,IT) DIV199
NFMD=NFMD + 1 DIV200
TR=1.0 DIV201
GOTO 999 DIV202
5 ST=1.0 $ PO=1.0 $ FH=1.0 $ TK=1.0 $ APC=1.0 DIV203
RT=TN(22,IT) DIV204
NP= TN(19,IT) + 1.0 DIV205
PERW=TN(20,IT) DIV206
PERO=TN(21,IT) DIV207
IF(NBA2.EQ.0)GOTO 26 DIV208
IF(DSFLAG.EQ.1.0.AND.NBA2.EQ.NEA1) GOTO 26 DIV209
DO 12 IF4=NBA2,NEA2 DIV210
IS=A(1,IF4) DIV211
TEMP=A(5,IF4)*TPFU(IS) DIV212
IF(A(4,IF4).LT.TEMP)GOTO 12 DIV213
IR=A(24,IF4) DIV214
IF(TN(24,IT).LT.T) GOTO 16 DIV215
IF(TN(4,IT).EQ.TN(19,IT).AND.TN(5,IT).EQ.TN(20,IT).AND.TN(6,IT) DIV216
1.EQ.TN(21,IT).AND.TN(7,IT).EQ.TN(22,IT)) GOTO 16 DIV217
CALL INTERP( IR,IF4) DIV218
ATLVL=C.) DIV219
XVN=TEMP DIV220
RPV=TEMP DIV221
CALL EFFECT( IF4,IR,IT) DIV222
16 ST=ST*A(14,IF4) DIV223
PO=PO*A(15,IF4) DIV224
FH=FH*A(16,IF4) DIV225
TK=TK*A(17,IF4) DIV226
APC=APC*A(18,IF4) DIV227
IF(TN(24,IT).GE.T) GOTO 20 DIV228
A(19,IF4)= 0. DIV229
A(20,IF4)= 0. DIV230
A(21,IF4)= 0. DIV231
A(22,IF4)= 1. DIV232
A(23,IF4)= 1. DIV233
20 ASUM=A(19,IF4)+A(20,IF4)+A(21,IF4) DIV234
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 DIV235
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF4)) DIV236
IRNG=A9 DIV237
RNGINT=IRNG DIV238
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 DIV239
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 DIV240
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 DIV241
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+TEMP DIV242
IXZ=A(27,IF4) DIV243
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+TEMP DIV244
S1(S,1)=S1(S,1)+TEMP*WGT(IR) DIV245
S1(S,2)=S1(S,2)+TEMP*CST(IR) DIV246
S1(S,3)=S1(S,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28T DIV247
S1(S,4)=S1(S,4)+(1.0-A(22,IF4))*TN29T DIV248
S1(S,5)=S1(S,5)+(1.0-A(23,IF4))*TN30T DIV249
TN28T=TN28T-TN28T*(1.0-ASUM) DIV250
TN29T=TN29T-TN29T*(1.0-A(22,IF4)) DIV251
TN30T=TN30T-TN30T*(1.0-A(23,IF4)) DIV252
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(S)*A(5,IF4) DIV253
IF(TN(10,IT).EQ.0..AND.STYP(S).EQ.1.)TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+.067 DIV254
12 CONTINUE DIV255
26 CALL SHONVL(IT) DIV256

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RPV=A(5,IF2)*TPFU1(IS) SOV063
CALL EFFECT(IF2,IR,IT) SOV064
ST=ST*A(14,IF2) SOV065
PO=PO*A(15,IF2) SOV066
FH=FH*A(16,IF2) SOV067
TK=TK*A(17,IF2) SOV068
APC=APC*A(18,IF2) SOV069
IF(TN(24,IT).GE.1) GOTO 5 SOV070
A(19,IF2)= 0. SOV071
A(20,IF2)= 0. SOV072
A(21,IF2)= 0. SOV073
A(22,IF2)= 1. SOV074
A(23,IF2)= 1. SOV075
TK=0. SOV076
APC=0. SOV077
5 ASUM=A(19,IF2)+A(20,IF2)+A(21,IF2) SOV078
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 SOV079
IXZ=A(27,IF2) SOV080
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+TEMP SOV081
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF2)) SOV082
IRNG=A9 SOV083
RNGINT=IRNG SOV084
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 SOV085
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 SOV086
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 SOV087
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+TEMP SOV088
S1S,1)=S1S,1)+TEMP*WGT(IR) SOV089
S1S,2)=S1S,2)+TEMP*CST(IR) SOV090
S1S,3)=S1S,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28T SOV091
S1S,4)=S1S,4)+(1.0-A(22,IF2))*TN29T SOV092
S1S,5)=S1S,5)+(1.0-A(23,IF2))*TN30T SOV093
TN28T=TN28T-TN28T*(1.0-ASUM) SOV094
TN29T=TN29T-TN29T*(1.0-A(22,IF2)) SOV095
TN30T=TN30T-TN30T*(1.0-A(23,IF2)) SOV096
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM1(S1S)*A(5,IF2)*F SOV097
IF(TN(10,IT).EQ.0..AND.STYP(S1S).EQ.1.)TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+.067 SOV098
TOEP=TN(25,IT) SOV099
IF(NP.LT.6.OR.NP.GT.11)GOT06 SOV100
TOE=TN(26,IT)*4.0 SOV101
IF(NP.EQ.6.OR.NP.EQ.7)TOE=TN(27,IT)*15.0 SOV102
TOEP=AMAX1(0.0,TN(25,IT)-TOE) SOV103
6 IF(TOEP.EQ.0.0)GOTO 7 SOV104
TN(28,IT)=TN28T/TOEP SOV105
7 TKP0=PO*ST(NP,5)*TK SOV106
IF(TKPO.EQ.0.0)TKPO=1.0 SOV107
APCP0=PO*ST(NP,6)*APC SOV108
IF(APCP0.EQ.0.0)APCP0=1.0 SOV109
TN(29,IT)=TN(29,IT)*TKPO SOV110
TN(30,IT)=TN(30,IT)*APCP0 SOV111
GOTO(8,8,8,8,9,9,11,11,11,11,8),NP SOV112
8 SMW=SMW +(SAVE1 - TN(28,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) SOV113
IF(TN(28,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 1 SOV114
GOTO 12 SOV115
9 SMW=SMW +(SAVE3 - TN(30,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) SOV116
IF(TN(30,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 1 SOV117
GOTO 12 SOV118
11 SMW=SMW +(SAVE2 - TN(29,IT)) * 2.0 * TN(14,IT) SOV119
IF(TN(29,IT).LE.TN(18,IT))GOTO 1 SOV120
12 LOSS = LOSS + 1 SOV121
TLOST(1,LOSS)=TN(1,IT) SOV122

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TK=TK*A(17,JF)
APC=APC*A(18,JF)
TEMP1=ROUNDS*WGT(IRS)
SURVP=SURV
SURV=POST(NP,7)*ST + POST(NP,8)*PO + POST(NP,9)*FH +
1 POST(NP,10)*TK + POST(NP,11)*APC
IF(RTP(IRS).EQ.2.0.AND.TN(1C,IT).NE.0.)SURV=POST(NP,2)*ST+POST
1(NP,3)*PO+POST(NP,4)*FH+POST(NP,5)*TK+POST(NP,6)*APC
IF(SURV.LE.TN(17,IT))GOTO 11
WAIT=WAIT+TEMP1
IF(WAIT.GT.CONSTR)GOTO 1
10 CONTINUE
GOTO 999
11 IF(ONE=JF-1
F=(SURVP-TN(17,IT))/(SURVP-SURV)
WAIT=WAIT+TEMP1*F
IF(WAIT.GT.CONSTR)GOTO 1
ONCRT=CRITP+F*(CRIT-CRITP)
GOTO 999
1 SURV=1.0
EXCES1=1.0
999 RETURN
END
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SUBROUTINE MULVOL(IT)
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
COMMON(USE MAIN)
CONSTR=15.0
IF(TN(14,IT).GE.10.0)CONSTR=30.0
DO 10 IF1=NA1,NE
IRS=A(24,IF1)
QUV(IF1)=QN/A(13,IF1)
SQNP=SQN
SQN=SQN+AMAX1(A(4,IF1),0.0)*QUV(IF1)
TEMP=A(4,IF1)*CRT(IRS)
TEMP2=A(4,IF1)*WGT(IRS)
IF(SQN.GE.QN)GOTO 1
WAIT2=WAIT2+TEMP2
IF(WAIT2.GT.CONSTR)GOTO 2
SMCRT=SMCRT+TEMP
10 CONTINUE
GOTO 999
1 FM=((QN-SQNP)/(SQN-SQNP))
IFM=IF1-1
SMCRT=SMCRT+FM*TEMP
WAIT2=WAIT2+TEMP2*FM
IF(WAIT2.GT.CONSTR)GOTO 2
GOTO 999
2 SQN=0.0
EXCES2=1.0
999 RETURN
END
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SUBROUTINE CORP(IT)
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
COMMON(USE MAIN)
SAVE1=TN(28,IT)
SAVE2=TN(29,IT)
SAVE3=TN(30,IT)
KEY=0
ONE049
ONE050
ONE051
ONE052
ONE053
ONE054
ONE055
ONE056
ONE057
ONE058
ONE059
ONE060
ONE061
ONE062
ONE063
ONE064
ONE065
ONE066
ONE067
ONE068
ONE069
ONE070
ONE071
MUL001
MUL002
MUL003
MUL004
MUL005
MUL006
MUL007
MUL008
MUL009
MUL010
MUL011
MUL012
MUL013
MUL014
MUL015
MUL016
MUL017
MUL018
MUL019
MUL020
MUL021
MUL022
MUL023
MUL024
MUL025
MUL026
MUL027
MUL028
MUL029
COR001
COR002
COR003
COR004
COR005
COR006
COR007
COR008

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MORG=3 COR009
CALL AMASS(IT) COR010
NEA3=NA COR011
NEA=MAX0(NEA2,NEA1) COR012
NBA3=MIN0(NA,NEA+1) COR013
NB=NBA3 COR014
NE=NEA3 COR015
OFLAG1=0.0 COR016
OFLAG2=0.0 COR017
QN= 1000000.0 $ DNCRT=0.0 COR018
JF = 0 COR019
WAIT=0. $ WAIT2=0. $ EXCES1=0. $ EXCES2=0. COR020
ST=1. $ PO=1. $ FH=1. $ TK=1. $ APC=1. COR021
SURVP=1. $ SURV=1. $ CRITP=0. $ CRIT=0. $ SQN=0. $ SMCRT=0. COR022
TN28T=TN(28,IT)*TN(25,IT) COR023
IF(NP.LT.6.OR.NP.GT.11)GOTO 38 COR024
TOE=TN(26,IT)*4.0 COR025
IF(NP.EQ.6.OR.NP.EQ.7)TOE=TN(27,IT)*15.0 COR026
TN28T=(AMAX1(0.0,TN(25,IT)-TOE))*TN(28,IT) COR027
38 TN29T=TN(29,IT)*TN(26,IT) COR028
TN30T=TN(30,IT)*TN(27,IT) COR029
DO 50 IQ=1,NFU COR030
50 QUV(IQ)=0.0 COR031
IF(NBA3.LE.NEA2.OR.NBA3.LE.NEA1)GOTO 1 COR032
CALL ONEVOL(IT) COR033
QN = A(13,NB) COR034
NA1 = NB COR035
JF = NA1 COR036
CALL MULVOL(IT) COR037
IF(SURV.GT.TN(17,IT)) GOTO 4 COR038
IF(SQN.LT.QN)GOTO 5 COR039
IF(DNCRT.LT.SMCRT)GOTO 5 COR040
6 CALL SHMVVL(IT,JF) COR041
GOTO 999 COR042
5 ST=1.0 $ PO=1.0 $ FH=1.0 $ TK=1.0 $ APC=1.0 COR043
CALL SHONVL(IT) COR044
GOTO 999 COR045
1 OFLAG1=5.0 COR046
GOTO 30 COR047
4 IF(SQN.GE.QN)GOTO 6 COR048
IF(EXCES1.EQ.1.0.AND.EXCES2.EQ.1.0)GOTO 60 COR049
30 IF(DVFLAG.EQ.1.0) GOTO 8 COR050
MORG=2 COR051
CALL AMASS(IT) COR052
NEA2=NA COR053
NBA2=MIN0(NA,NEA3+1) COR054
IF(NBA2.LE.NEA3)GOTO 31 COR055
GOTO 35 COR056
8 IF(NEA2.EQ.0) GOTO 7 COR057
IF(NEA1.EQ.NBA2.AND.NBA2.EQ.NEA2.AND.DSFLAG.EQ.1.0) GOTO 7 COR058
GOTO 35 COR059
7 OFLAG2=5.0 COR060
IF(NEA1.EQ.0) GOTO 60 COR061
GOT7 36 COR062
35 NB=NBA2 COR063
NE=NEA2 COR064
CALL ONEVOL(IT) COR065
IF(QN.EQ.1000000.0)GOTO 41 COR066
IF(OFLAG1.NE.5.0)GOTO 9 COR067
41 QN = A(13,NB) COR068

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9 NA1=NB COR069
JF = NA1 COR070
CALL MULVOL(IT) COR071
IF( SURV .GT. TN(17,IT) ) GOTO 13 COR072
IF(SQN.LT.QN)GOTO 14 COR073
IF(UNCRT.LT.SMCRT)GOTO 14 COR074
GOTO 15 COR075
13 IF(SQN.LT.QN)GOTO 16 COR076
15 TN28=TN(28,IT) COR077
TN29=TN(29,IT) COR078
TN30=TN(30,IT) COR079
CALL SHMUVL(IT,JF) COR080
ASUM=A(19,JF)+A(20,JF)+A(21,JF) COR081
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 COR082
IF(0FLAG1.EQ.5.0) GOTO 999 COR083
DO 53 IF2=NBA3,NEA3 COR084
IF(A(4,IF2).LE.0.0)GOTO 53 COR085
IR=A(24,IF2) COR086
IXZ=A(27,IF2) COR087
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF2) COR088
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF2)) COR089
IRNG=A9 COR090
RNGINT=RNG COR091
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 COR092
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 COR093
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 COR094
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF2) COR095
IS=A(1,IF2) COR096
S(IS,1)=S(IS,1)+A(4,IF2)*WGT(IR) COR097
S(IS,2)=S(IS,2)+A(4,IF2)*CST(IR) COR098
S(IS,3)=S(IS,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF2)*A(4,IF2)/A(13,JF) COR099
S(IS,4)=S(IS,4)+(1.0-A(22,JF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF2)*A(4,IF2)/A(113,JF) COR100
S(IS,5)=S(IS,5)+(1.0-A(23,JF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF2)*A(4,IF2)/A(113,JF) COR101
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IF2) COR102
IF(STYP(IS).EQ.2.0)GOTO 53 COR103
B=(A(4,IF2)-A(5,IF2)*TPFU(IS))/(A(5,IF2)*TPFU(IS)*A(3,IF2)) COR104
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 COR105
B=AMAX1(0.0,B) COR106
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B COR107
53 CONTINUE COR108
GOTO 999 COR109
14 ST=1.0 $ PO=1.0 $ FH=1.0 $ TK=1.0 $ APC=1.0 COR110
RT=TN(22,IT) COR111
NP= TN(19,IT) + 1.0 COR112
PERW=TN(20,IT) COR113
PERD=TN(21,IT) COR114
IF(0FLAG1.EQ.5.0)GOTO 18 COR115
K1= NBA3 $ K2= NEA3 $ KEY= 1 COR116
GOTO 59 COR117
18 CALL SHONVL(IT) COR118
GOTO 999 COR119
16 IF(EXCES1.EQ.1.0.AND.EXCES2.EQ.1.0)GOTO 60 COR120
IF(DVFLAG.EQ.1.0) GOTO 19 COR121
GOTO 11 COR122
31 0FLAG2=5.0 COR123
11 MORG=1 COR124
CALL AMASS(IT) COR125
NEA1=NA COR126

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NBA1=MIN0(NA,NEA2+1) COR129
IF(NBA1.LE.NEA2)GOTO 60 COR130
GOTO 36 COR131
19 IF(NBA1.EQ.0) GOTO 60 COR132
IF(NBA1.EQ.NEA2.AND.DSFLAG.NE.1.0) GOTO 60 COR133
36 NB=NBA1 COR134
NE=NEA1 COR135
CALL ONEVOL(IT) COR136
IF(QN.EQ.1000000.0)GOTO 42 COR137
IF(0FLAG1.NE.5.0.OR.0FLAG2.NE.5.0)GOTO 40 COR138
42 QN = A(13,NB) COR139
40 NA1=NB COR140
JF = NA1 COR141
CALL MULVOL(IT) COR142
IF(SURV.GT.TN(17,IT)) GOTO 23 COR143
IF(SQN.LT.QN)GOTO 24 COR144
IF(0NCRT.LT.SMCRT)GOTO 24 COR145
GOTO 25 COR146
23 IF(SQN.LT.QN)GOTO 60 COR147
25 TN28=TN(28,IT) COR148
TN29=TN(29,IT) COR149
TN30=TN(30,IT) COR150
CALL SHMUVL(IT,JF) COR151
ASUM=A(19,JF)+A(20,JF)+A(21,JF) COR152
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 COR153
IF(0FLAG1.EQ.5.0)GOTO 26 COR154
DO 56 IF4=NBA3,NEA3 COR155
IF(A(4,IF4).LE.0.0)GOTO 56 COR156
IR=A(24,IF4) COR157
IXZ=A(27,IF4) COR158
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF4) COR159
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF4)) COR160
IRNG=A9 COR161
RNGINT=IRNG COR162
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 COR163
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 COR164
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 COR165
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF4) COR166
IS=A(1,IF4) COR167
S(IS,1)=S(IS,1)+A(4,IF4)*WGT(IR) COR168
S(IS,2)=S(IS,2)+A(4,IF4)*CST(IR) COR169
S(IS,3)=S(IS,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(13,JF) COR170
S(IS,4)=S(IS,4)+(1.0-A(22,JF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(13,JF) COR171
S(IS,5)=S(IS,5)+(1.0-A(23,JF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(13,JF) COR172
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IF4) COR173
IF(STYP(IS).EQ.2.0)GOTO 56 COR174
B=(A(4,IF4)-A(5,IF4)*TPFU(IS))/(A(5,IF4)*TPFU(IS)*A(3,IF4)) COR175
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 COR176
B=AMAX1(0.0,B) COR177
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B COR178
56 CONTINUE COR179
26 IF(0FLAG2.EQ.5.0) GOTO 999 COR180
DO 57 IF4=NBA2,NEA2 COR181
IF(A(4,IF4).LE.0.0)GOTO 57 COR182
IR=A(24,IF4) COR183
IXZ=A(27,IF4) COR184
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+A(4,IF4) COR185
A9=SQRT(A(9,IF4)) COR186

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IRNG=A9 COR189
RNGINT=IRNG COR190
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5 COR191
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1 COR192
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30 COR193
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+A(4,IF4) COR194
IS=A(1,IF4) COR195
S(IS,1)=S(IS,1)+A(4,IF4)*WGT(IR) COR196
S(IS,2)=S(IS,2)+A(4,IF4)*CST(IR) COR197
S(IS,3)=S(IS,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN28*TOEP*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(13, JF) COR198
S(IS,4)=S(IS,4)+(1.0-A(22, JF))*TN29*TN(26,IT)*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(13, JF) COR199
113, JF) COR200
S(IS,5)=S(IS,5)+(1.0-A(23, JF))*TN30*TN(27,IT)*QUV(IF4)*A(4,IF4)/A(113, JF) COR201
113, JF) COR202
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IF4) COR203
IF(STYP(IS).EQ.2.0)GOTO 57 COR204
B=(A(4,IF4)-A(5,IF4)*TPFU(IS))/(A(5,IF4)*TPFU(IS)*A(3,IF4)) COR205
IF(TN(1),IT) .EQ. 0.) B=B+.067 COR206
B=AMAX1(0.0,B) COR207
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B COR208
57 CONTINUE COR209
GOTJ 999 COR210
24 ST=1.0 $ PO=1.0 $ FH=1.0 $ TK=1.0 $ APC=1.0 COR211
RT=TN(22,IT) COR212
NP= TN(19,IT) + 1.0 COR213
PERW=TN(20,IT) COR214
PERO=TN(21,IT) COR215
IF(FLAG1.EQ.5.1)GOTO 28 COR216
K1= NBA3 $ K2= NEA3 COR217
GOTJ 59 COR218
28 IF(FLAG2.EQ.5.0)GOTO 29 COR219
K1= NBA2 $ K2= NEA2 COR220
59 DO 58 IF3= K1,K2 COR221
IS=A(1,IF3) COR222
TEMP=A(5,IF3)*TPFU(IS) COR223
IF(A(4,IF3).LT.TEMP)GOTO 58 COR224
IR=A(24,IF3) COR225
IF(TN(24,IT).LT.T) GOTO 34 COR226
IF(TN(4,IT).EQ.TN(19,IT).AND.TN(5,IT).EQ.TN(20,IT).AND.TN(6,IT) COR227
1.EQ.TN(21,IT).AND.TN(7,IT).EQ.TN(22,IT)) GOTO 34 COR228
CALL INTERP(IR,IF3) COR229
RPV=TEMP COR230
ATLVL=0.0 COR231
XVN=TEMP COR232
CALL EFFECT(IF3,IR,IT) COR233
34 ST=ST*A(14,IF3) COR234
PO=PO*A(15,IF3) COR235
FH=FH*A(16,IF3) COR236
TK=TK*A(17,IF3) COR237
APC= APC * A(18,IF3) COR238
IF(TN(24,IT).GE.T) GOTO 32 COR239
A(19,IF3)= 0. COR240
A(20,IF3)= 0. COR241
A(21,IF3)= 0. COR242
A(22,IF3)= 1. COR243
A(23,IF3)= 1. COR244
32 ASUM=A(19,IF3)+A(20,IF3)+A(21,IF3) COR245
IF(ASUM.EQ.0.0)ASUM=1.0 COR246
IXZ=A(27,IF3) COR247
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+TEMP COR248

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A9=SQRT(A(9,IF3))
IRNG=A9
RNGINT=IRNG
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5
IF(A9 .GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1
IF(A9 .GE.30.0)IRNG=30
RDCNT(IR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IR,IRNG)+TEMP
S(IS,1)=S(IS,1)+TEMP*WGT(IR)
S(IS,2)=S(IS,2)+TEMP*CST(IR)
S(IS,3)=S(IS,3)+(1.0-ASUM)*TN281
S(IS,4)=S(IS,4)+(1.0-A(22,IF3))*TN29T
S(IS,5)=S(IS,5)+(1.0-A(23,IF3))*TN30T
TN28T=TN28T-TN28T*(1.0-ASUM)
TN29T=TN29T-TN29T*(1.0-A(22,IF3))
TN30T=TN30T-TN30T*(1.0-A(23,IF3))
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(IS)*A(5,IF3)
IF(TN(10,IT).EQ.0..AND.STYP(IS).EQ.1.)TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+.067
58 CONTINUE
IF( KEY .EQ. 1 ) GOTO 18
IF(K1 .EQ. NBA3) GOTO 28
29 CALL SHDNVL(IT)
GOTO 999
60 IF(TN(17,IT).EQ..5)GOTO 61
64 IF(TN(14,IT).LT.3.0) GOTO 999
ALPHA=1.0-.9/TN(14,IT)
IF(ALPHA.LE.TN(17,IT)) GOTO 999
IF(TN(9,IT).GE.(T+DELT+.00001)) GOTO 999
TN(17,IT)=ALPHA
63 REFIRE=1.0
GOTO 999
61 NP= TN(4,IT) + 1.
IF( NP .LT. 6 .OR. NP .GT. 11) GOTO 62
TN(17,IT)=.7
GOTO 63
62 TN(17,IT)=AMIN1(.75,1.0-.5*(1.0 - POST(NP,9)))
IF(TN(17,IT).EQ.0.5) GOTO 64
GOTO 63
999 RETURN
END
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
SUBROUTINE EFFECT(IA,KR,IT)
C * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
COMMON(USE MAIN)
REAL LVT $ RND=RTP(KR) $ IST=A(1,IA) $ CN=XVN*REL(KR) $ NPSET=NP
ART=TN(8,IT)$ LVT=TN(9,IT)
CRSQ = CPER * CPER
CTSQ = CPET * CPET
TNSQ = TN(10,IT) * TN(10,IT)
IF(LVT .EQ. ART) GOTO 1
IF(STYP(IST) .EQ. 2.0) GOTO 2
IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) GOTO 3
CPET = CTSQ + TNSQ
SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
GOTO 4
3 CPET= CTSQ + 2500.
SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
GOTO 4
COR249
COR250
COR251
COR252
COR253
COR254
COR255
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COR257
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EFF001
EFF002
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EFF014
EFF015
EFF016
EFF017
EFF018
EFF019
EFF020
EFF021

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GOTO 4
2 IF(TN(10,IT) .EQ. 0.) GOTO 5
CPET = CTSQ + TNSQ
SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
GOTO 4
5 SHEAF= .36 * (CTSQ - CRSQ)
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET = SQRT(CTSQ + SHEAF)
GOTO 4
1 IF(ISTYP(IST) .EQ. 2.0) GOTO 6
CPET= CTSQ + 3125.
SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
GOTO 4
6 CPET= CTSQ + 10000.
SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
CPER = SQRT(CRSQ + SHEAF)
CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
4 RASR= SQRT(CPER/CPET)
MP=2
IF(NP .LT. 6 .OR. NP .GT. 11 ) MP= 1
IF(ATLVL .NE. 0. .AND. MP .EQ. 2) GOTO 7
NCODE= 1
GOTO 8
9 IF(ATLVL .NE. 0.) GOTO 10
7 NCODE= 1
GOTO 11
12 IF(ATLVL .NE. 0.) GOTO 10
RPV= RPV * REL(KR)
IF(CN .LE. RPV) GOTO 13
10 OVN= 0.
IF(ATLVL .NE. 0. .AND. MP .EQ. 2) GOTO 14
DO 60 I=1,8
IF(I .EQ. 4 .OR. I .EQ. 5) GOTO 60
ECZ=CCJV(I) * (1.-(1.-CPK(I)) ** RPV)
ECO= 1. - (1.-CCUV(I) * CPK(I))**RPV
CSURV(I)= 1. - (ECZ + RASR * (ECO - ECZ))
60 CONTINUE
IF( ATLVL .EQ. 0.0 .AND. MP .EQ. 2 ) NP=1
DO 61 I= 1,3
IB=I+1
IF(RND .EQ. 1.0) IB= I + 6
IF(RND .EQ. 2. .AND. TN(10,IT).EQ. 0.) IB=I+6
A(I+13,IA)=CSURV(I)*PERO+CSURV(I+5)*PERW
61 OVN= OVN + POST(NP,IB) * A(I+13,IA)
IF(RND .EQ. 2. .AND. TN(10,IT).NE. 0.) GOTO 15
CPOST(1)=A(14,IA)*POST(NP,7)
CPOST(2)=A(15,IA)*POST(NP,8)
CPOST(3) = A(16,IA) * POST(NP,9)
NP=NPSET
IF(ATLVL .EQ. 0. .OR. MP .EQ. 2) GOTO 14
GOTO 16
15 FSP= AMAX1(0.0,POST(NP,8)-POST(NP,3))
FSF=POST(NP,2)-POST(NP,7)-FSP
FPF=POST(NP,3)-POST(NP,8)+FSP
CPOST(1)=A(14,IA)*(POST(NP,2)-FSP-FSF)
CPOST(2)= A(15,IA) * POST(NP,3) + A(14,IA) * FSP - A(15,IA) * FPF

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CPOST(3)= A(16,IA) * POST(NP,4) + A(14,IA) * FSF + A(15,IA) * FPF    EFF082
NP=NPSET
IF(ATLVL .NE. 0. .OR. MP .EQ. 1) GOTO 16
14 DO 62 I=4,10
  IF(I .EQ. 6 .OR. I .EQ. 7 .OR. I .EQ. 8) GOTO 62
  ECZ=CCOV(I) * (1.-(1.-CPK(I)) ** RPV)
  ECO= 1. - (1.-CCOV(I) * CPK(I))**RPV
  CSURV(I)= 1. - (ECZ + RASR * (ECO - ECZ))
62 CONTINUE
  DO 63 I=4,5
    A(I+13,IA)=CSURV(I)*PERO+CSURV(I+5)*PERW
    OVN=OVN+POST(NP,I+1)*A(I+13,IA)
63 CPOST(I)= A(I+13,IA) *POST(NP,I+6)
16 A(12,IA)= OVN
  IF(ATLVL .EQ. 0.) GOTO 17
  IF(OVN .LE. ATLVL) GOTO 18
  IF(LVT .EQ. ART .AND. STYP(IST) .EQ. 2.) GOTO 19
  IF(LVT .NE. ART) GOTO 20
  CPET= CTSQ + 19400.
  SHEAF= .36 * (CPET - CRSQ )
  CPER=SQRT(CRSQ+SHEAF)
  CPET=SQRT(CPET+SHEAF)
  RASR=SQRT(CPER/CPET)
  GOTO (21,22), MP
21 NCODE= 2
  8 K=1
    REF=CRE(K)
    CALL COV
    CCOV(K)=EC1
    KB=K
    DO 64 K=2,8
      IF(K .EQ. 4 .OR. K .EQ. 5) GOTO 64
      IF(CRE(K) .EQ. CRE(KB)) GOTO 23
      REF=CRE(K)
      CALL COV
      CCOV(K)=EC1
      GOTO 64
23 CCOV(K)= CCOV(KB)
    KB=K
64 CONTINUE
    GOTO (9,20), NCODE
22 NCODE= 2
11 I= 4
    REF=CRE(I)
    CALL COV
    CCOV(I)=EC1
    IB= I
    DO 65 I=5,10
      IF(I .EQ. 6 .OR. I .EQ. 7 .OR. I .EQ. 8) GOTO 65
      IF(CRE(I) .EQ. CRE(IB)) GOTO 24
      REF=CRE(I)
      CALL COV
      CCOV(I)=EC1
      GOTO 65
24 CCOV(I)= CCOV(IB)
    IB= I
65 CONTINUE
    GOTO (12,20), NCODE
20 UP= 1000.
    DOWN= 0.

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CN= 500.          EFF142
GOTO (25,26), MP EFF143
25 NCODE= 1        EFF144
GOTO 27          EFF145
28 SRV= 0.        EFF146
DO 66 I=1,3      EFF147
66 SRV=(CSURV(I)*PER0 + CSURV(I+5)*PERW)*CPOST(I) + SRV EFF148
GOTO 29          EFF149
26 NCODE=1        EFF150
GOTO 30          EFF151
39 SRV= 0.        EFF152
DO 67 I=4,5      EFF153
67 SRV=(CSURV(I)*PER0 + CSURV(I+5)*PERW)*CPOST(I) + SRV EFF154
29 IF(SRV .GT. .95 .OR. CN .GT. 980.) GOTO 19 EFF155
IF(ATLVL - .005.LE. SRV .AND. SRV .LE. ATLVL + .005) GOTO 31 EFF156
IF(SRV .GT. ATLVL) GOTO 32 EFF157
UP=CN            EFF158
CN=.5*(UP+DOWN) EFF159
GOTO (25,26), MP EFF160
32 DOWN= CN       EFF161
CN=.5*(UP+DOWN) EFF162
GOTO (25,26), MP EFF163
31 A(13,IA)= (CN+RPV) * RELI(KR) EFF164
IF(LVT .EQ. ART .AND. CN .GT. RPV) GOTO 19 EFF165
GOTO (33,34), MP EFF166
33 DO 68 I=1,3    EFF167
68 A(I+18,IA)=(CSURV(I)*PER0 + CSURV(I+5)*PERW) * CPOST(I) EFF168
GOTO 35          EFF169
34 DO 36 I=4,5    EFF170
36 A(I+18,IA)=(CSURV(I)*PER0 + CSURV(I+5)*PERW) * CPOST(I) EFF171
35 IF(A(22,IA) .EQ. 0.) A(22,IA)= 1. EFF172
IF(A(23,IA).EQ.0.0)A(23,IA)=1.0 EFF173
GOTO 999          EFF174
17 CN=CN - RPV * RELI(KR) EFF175
NCODE= 2.          EFF176
GOTO 27          EFF177
37 DO 69 I=1,3    EFF178
A(I+18,IA)= (CSURV(I) * PER0 + CSURV(I+5) * PERW) * CPOST(I) EFF179
69 ATLVL= ATLVL + A(I+18,IA) EFF180
IF(MP .EQ. 1) GOTO 38 EFF181
NCODE= 2          EFF182
GOTO 30          EFF183
40 DO 70 I=4,5    EFF184
A(I+18,IA)= (CSURV(I) * PER0 + CSURV(I+5) * PERW) * CPOST(I) EFF185
70 ATLVL= ATLVL + A(I+18,IA) EFF186
38 IF(A(22,IA) .EQ. 0.) A(22,IA)= 1. EFF187
IF(A(23,IA).EQ.0.0)A(23,IA)=1.0 EFF188
GOTO 999          EFF189
13 OVN= 0.          EFF190
NCODE= 3          EFF191
27 DO 71 I=1,8    EFF192
IF(I .EQ. 4 .OR. I .EQ. 5) GOTO 71 EFF193
ECZ= CCOV(I) * (1.-(1.-CPK(I)) ** CN) EFF194
EC0= 1. -(1. - CCOV(I) * CPK(I)) ** CN EFF195
CSURV(I)= 1. -(ECZ + RASR * (EC0-ECZ)) EFF196
71 CONTINUE        EFF197
GOTO (28,37,41), NCODE EFF198
41 IF(MP .EQ. 2) NP=1 EFF199
DO 72 I=1,3      EFF200
IC=I+1          EFF201

```



```

CT=CT+S(I,2) OUT019
CAS=CAS+S(I,3) OUT020
TKS=TKS + S(I,4) OUT021
APCS=APCS + S(I,5) OUT022
10 CONTINUE OUT023
PCTQ=(SQ/(SACQ + .000001)) * 100. OUT024
WRITE(6,103)CT,WG,CAS,TKS,APCS,PCTQ,SMW OUT025
WRITE(6,104) OUT026
DO 3 I=1,30 OUT027
3 ICOUNT(I)=I OUT028
WRITE(6,106)(ICOUNT(I),I=1,30) OUT029
DO 2 I=1,NRDS OUT030
DO 2 J=1,30 OUT031
2 IRDCNT(I,J)=RDCNT(I,J) OUT032
DO 1 I=1,NRDS OUT033
RSUM= 0.0 OUT034
IF(KRIG(I).EQ.0) GOTO 1 OUT035
WRITE(6,105)RNDID(I),(IRDCNT(I,J),J=1,30) OUT036
DO 20 K=1,30 OUT037
20 RSUM = RSUM + RDCNT(I,K) OUT038
WRITE(6,116) RSUM OUT039
1 CONTINUE OUT040
NRACQ= NACQ - NOM OUT041
NRTGT= NTGT -NOM OUT042
NRQ=NQ - NQOM OUT043
NQAL= NQ + KOUNT OUT044
NRQL=NQAL - NQOM OUT045
NRF=NFM - NOMF OUT046
NTD= NFMD + NOMF OUT047
NRFL=NRF - NFMD OUT048
NREAC= NACQ - NTGT OUT049
WRITE(6,107) OUT050
WRITE(6,108) NOM,NRACQ,NACQ OUT051
WRITE(6,109) NOM,NRTGT,NTGT OUT052
WRITE(6,113) NQOM,NRQ,NQ OUT053
WRITE(6,114) NQOM,NRQL,NQAL OUT054
WRITE(6,110)NOMF,NRF,NFM OUT055
WRITE(6,111) NOMF,NFMD,NTD OUT056
WRITE(6,112) NRFL,NRFL OUT057
WRITE(6,115) NQLP,NQD,NQOM,KOUNT,NRPD,NRW2,NREAC OUT058
IF(T.LT.TMX) GOTO 999 OUT059
DO 5 I=1,NSYS OUT060
HT(I)=0. OUT061
5 HA(I)=0. OUT062
999 RETURN OUT063
100 FORMAT(5H ACQ=,F10.2,13X,5HPERS=,F10.2,3X,5HTANK=,F10.2,3X,4HAPC=, OUT064
 1F10.2,3X,10HMIL WORTH=,F10.2/) OUT065
101 FORMAT(11H SYSTEM, 8X,4HCOST,10X,6HWEIGHT,8X,9HPERSONNEL,8X,5H OUT066
 1TANKS,10X,4HAPCS) OUT067
102 FORMAT(2X,F8.2,5X,F10.4,5X,F10.4,5X,F10.4,5X,F10.4,5X,F10.4) OUT068
103 FORMAT(/12H TOTALS ,4X,F10.4, 5X,F10.4, 5X,F10.4, 5X,F10.4, 5X, OUT069
 1,F10.4,5X,6HPCTQ =,F10.4,2X,3HMMW=,F8.2) OUT070
104 FORMAT(//,56X,19HRANGE IN KILOMETERS/) OUT071
105 FORMAT(1H ,F8.2,30I4) OUT072
106 FORMAT(9H ROUND ID,1X,I2,29(2X,I2)) OUT073
107 FORMAT(//,35X,6H OTHER,9X,7HREGULAR,9X,6HTOTALS,/,34X,8HMISSIONS, OUT074
 18X,7HTARGETS,/) OUT075
108 FORMAT(16H ACQUISITIONS=,19X,3(I5,11X),/) OUT076
109 FORMAT(18H NO. OF TARGETS=,17X,3(I5,11X),/) OUT077
110 FORMAT(22H NO. MSN/TGTS FIRED=,13X,3(I5,11X),/) OUT078

```



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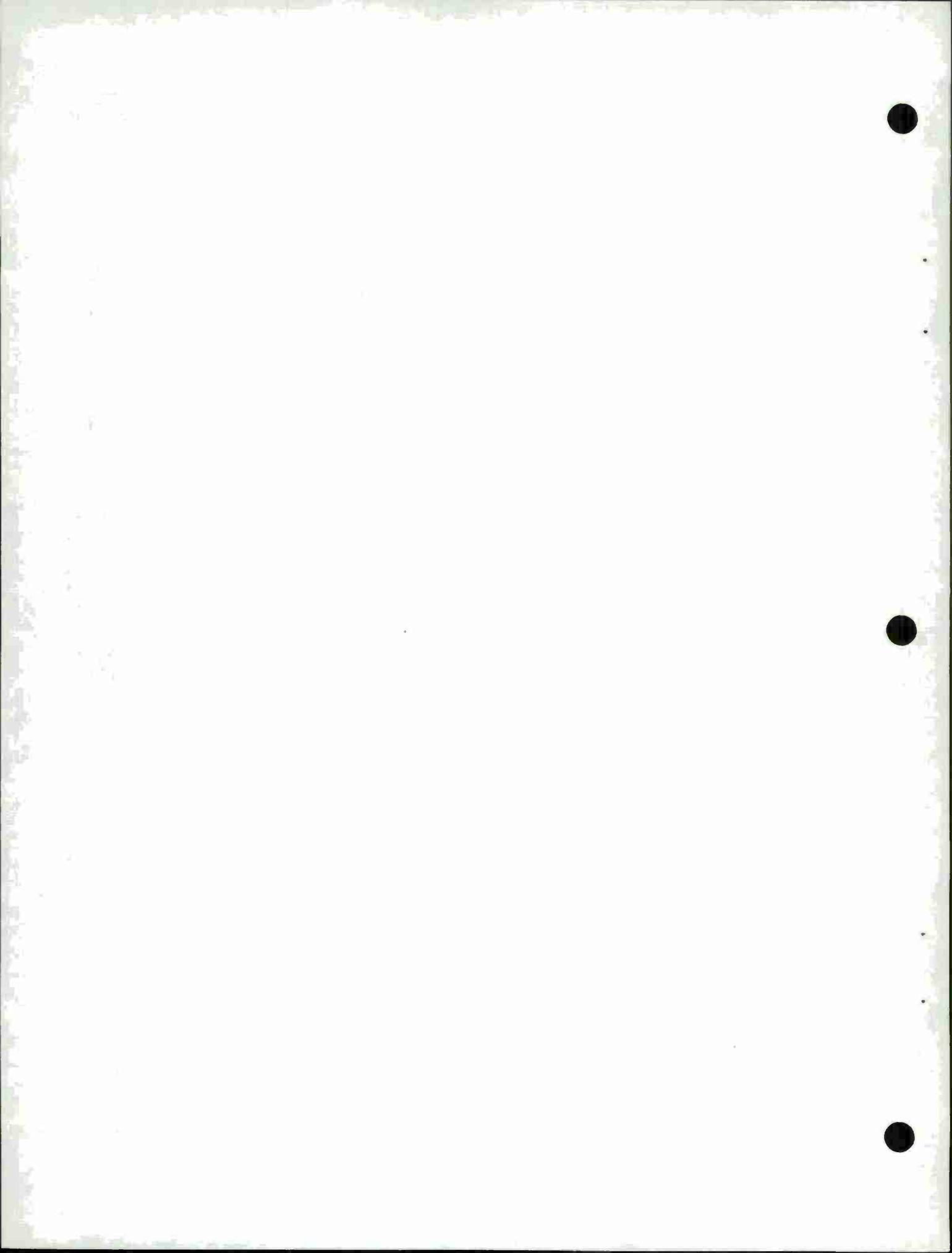
A(3,NA)=DROF(ISS) SPC047
26 R=AMIN1(R,Z) SPC048
A(4,NA)=R SPC049
A(8,NA)=MORG SPC050
A(9,NA)=(A(6,NA)-TN(11,IT))**2+(A(7,NA)-TN(12,IT))**2 SPC051
IF(A(4,NA).LE.0.) GOTO 1 SPC052
K=ISS SPC053
GOTO(40,40,41,41,41,42,43,44,45,46),K SPC054
40 K=2 SPC055
GOTO 19 SPC056
41 K=3 SPC057
GOTO 19 SPC058
42 K=4 SPC059
GOTO 19 SPC060
43 K=5 SPC061
GOTO 19 SPC062
44 K=6 SPC063
GOTO 19 SPC064
45 K=7 SPC065
GOTO 19 SPC066
46 K=8 SPC067
19 DO 10 IST=1,ITC SPC068
IF(TN(1,IT).NE.AMSN(IST,1))GOTO 10 SPC069
RDNO=AMSN(IST,K) SPC070
A(13,NA)=RDNO SPC071
GOTO 11 SPC072
10 CONTINUE SPC073
WRITE(6,103)TN(1,IT) SPC074
103 FORMAT(7H TARGET,F8.1,46HIS A SPECIAL MISSION BUT NO RDS ASSIGNED
1TO IT) SPC075
STOP SPC076
5 CONTINUE SPC077
11 IF(A(4,NA).LT.RDNO)GOTO 1 SPC078
DO 4 IRS=1,NRDS SPC079
IF(KRIG(IRS).EQ.0)GOTO 4 SPC080
DO 5 LS=1,NSYS SPC081
IF(SYSSID(ISS).EQ.SYSRD(LS,1))GOTO 27 SPC082
5 CONTINUE SPC083
WRITE(6,102)SYSSID(ISS) SPC084
102 FORMAT(29H ERROR, UNDEFINED SYSTEM. ID=,F10.2) SPC085
STOP SPC086
27 DO 6 MS=2,10 SPC087
IF(RNDID(IRS).EQ.SYSRD(LS,MS))GOTO 28 SPC088
6 CONTINUE SPC089
GOTO 4 SPC090
28 IF(A(9,NA).GT.R2MX(IRS))GOTO 4 SPC091
TCST=CST(IRS)*RDNO SPC092
IF(TCST.GE.CSTM) GOTO 4 SPC093
CSTM=TCST SPC094
A(24,NA)=IRS SPC095
JFS=NA SPC096
4 CONTINUE SPC097
IF(CSTM.GE.1000000.0)GOTO 1 SPC098
NAK=NAK+1 SPC099
1 CONTINUE SPC100
IF(NAK.EQ.0)GOTO 29 SPC101
IXZ=A(27,JFS) SPC102
IKR=A(24,JFS) SPC103
RDNO=A(13,JFS) SPC104
FT(6,IXZ)=FT(6,IXZ)+RDNO SPC105
ISS=A(1,JFS) SPC106

```

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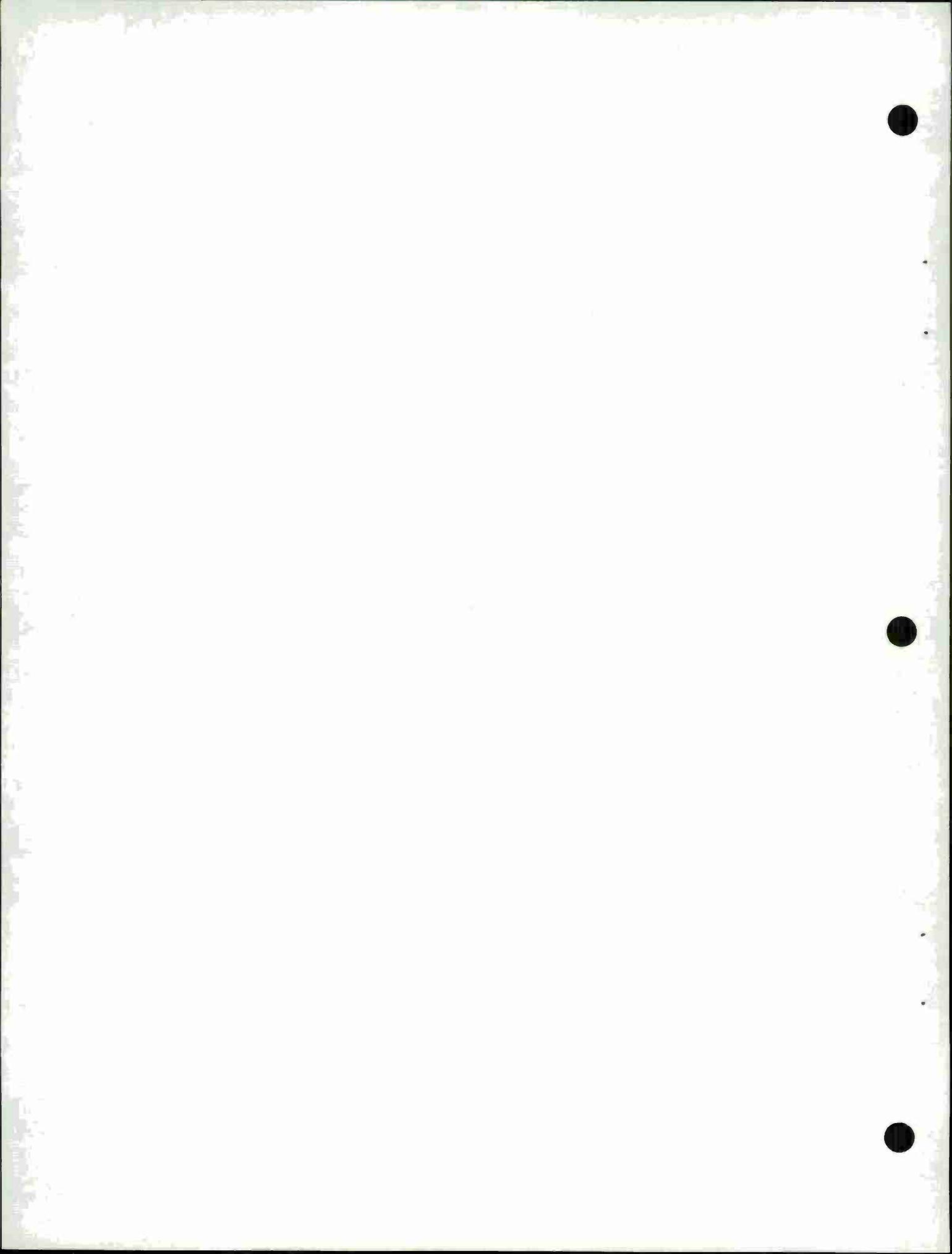
A9=SQRT(A(9,JFS))          SPC107
IRNG=A9                      SPC108
RNGINT=IRNG                  SPC109
RNGINT=RNGINT+.5             SPC110
IF(A9.GE.RNGINT)IRNG=IRNG+1  SPC111
IF(A9.GE.30.0)IRNG=30        SPC112
RDCNT(IKR,IRNG)=RDCNT(IKR,IRNG)+RDNO  SPC113
S(ISS,1)=S(ISS,1)+WGT(IKR)*RDNO  SPC114
S(ISS,2)=S(ISS,2)+CST(IKR)*RDNO  SPC115
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+TBM(ISS)*A(5,JFS)  SPC116
IF(STYP(ISS).EQ.2.0)GOTO 9  SPC117
B=(RDNO-A(5,JFS)*TPFU(ISS))/(A(5,JFS)*TPFU(ISS)*A(3,JFS))  SPC118
B=AMAX1(0.0,B)  SPC119
TUBFU(IXZ)=TUBFU(IXZ)+B  SPC120
9 SMW=SMW + TN(14,IT)  SPC121
DEFSP=1.  SPC122
GOTO 999  SPC123
29 IF(MORG.EQ.1)GOTO 30  SPC124
IF(MORG.EQ.2)GOTO 31  SPC125
IF(MORG.EQ.3)GOTO 32  SPC126
30 IF(MRGRT2.EQ.1)GOTO 33  SPC127
MRGRT2=1  SPC128
MRGRT1=1  SPC129
MORG=2  SPC130
GOTO 34  SPC131
33 IF(MRGRT3.EQ.1)GOTO 999  SPC132
MRGRT1=1  SPC133
MRGRT3=1  SPC134
MORG=3  SPC135
GOTO 34  SPC136
31 IF(MRGRT1.EQ.1)GOTO 35  SPC137
MRGRT2=1  SPC138
MRGRT1=1  SPC139
MORG=1  SPC140
GOTO 34  SPC141
35 IF(MRGRT3.EQ.1)GOTO 999  SPC142
MRGRT2=1  SPC143
MRGRT3=1  SPC144
MORG=3  SPC145
GOTO 34  SPC146
32 IF(MRGRT2.EQ.1)GOTO 36  SPC147
MRGRT3=1  SPC148
MRGRT2=1  SPC149
MORG=2  SPC150
GOTO 34  SPC151
36 IF(MRGRT1.EQ.1)GOTO 999  SPC152
MRGRT3=1  SPC153
MRGRT1=1  SPC154
MORG=1  SPC155
34 DO 8 IC=1,NA  SPC156
DO 8 ICR=1,27  SPC157
A(ICR,IC)=0.0  SPC158
8 CONTINUE  SPC159
NA=0  SPC160
GOTO 20  SPC161
999 RETURN  SPC162
END  SPC163

```



APPENDIX B
PROGRAM FLOW CHARTS

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This appendix provides a flow chart of the Legal Mix main program and each of the sub-routines contained in the model. In addition, a verbal description of the program accompanies the flow charts, to assist the reader in following the program logic.

Program Element: Main Program

Symbolic Name: Main Program

Arguments in Call Statement: Not Applicable

Subroutines which call Main Program: Not Applicable

Subroutines called by Main Program:

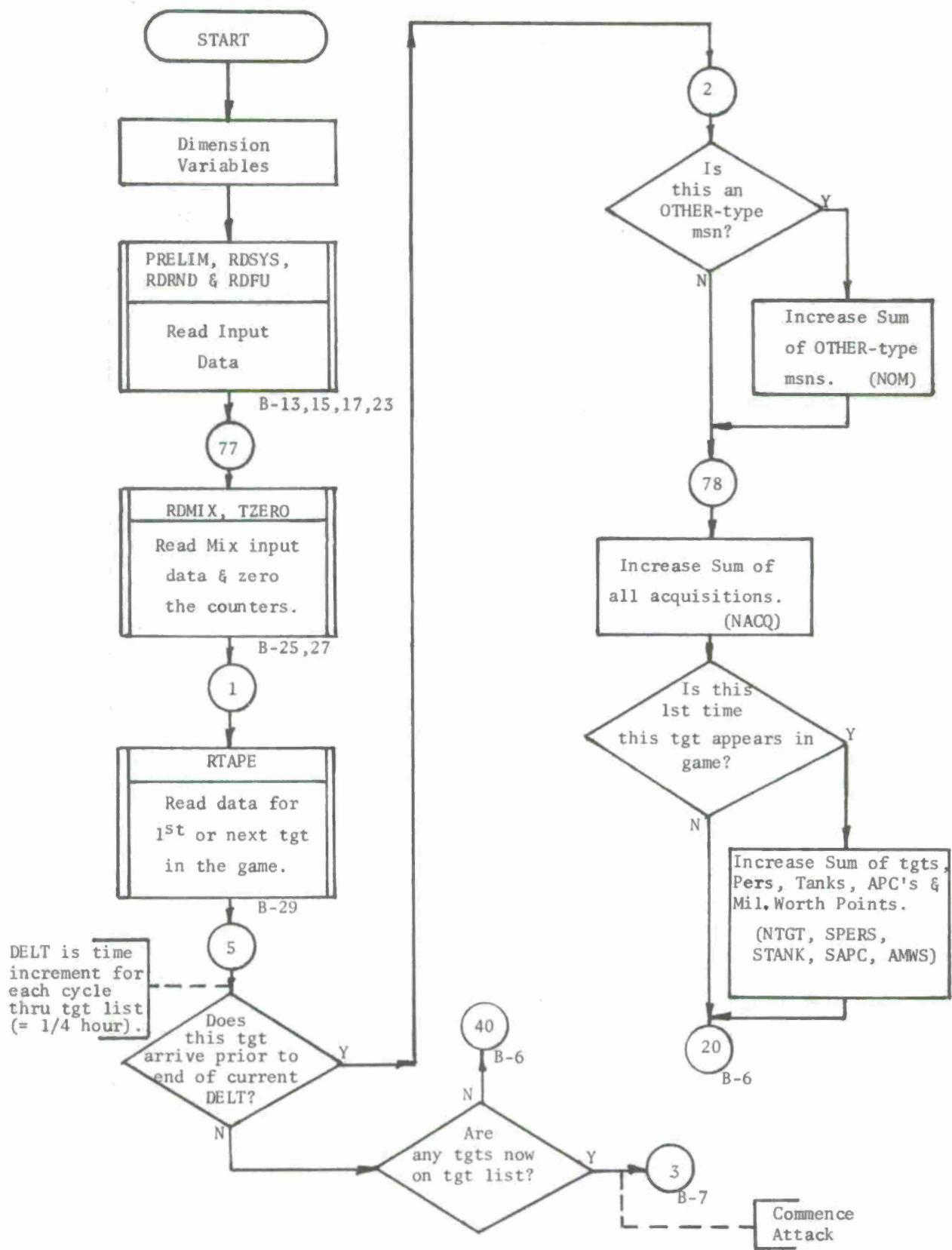
PRELIM, RDSYS, RDRND, RDFU, RDMIX, TZERO, RTAPE, COMPAR,
SPECIL, REMOVE, DIRSUP, DIVISN, CORP, OUTPUT

The main program initially provides for the reading of preliminary data (PRELIM) and weapon system, round and fire unit data (RDSYS, RDRND, RDFU) from input cards. The game "mix" of systems, rounds and fire units is then input (RDMIX) and various counters, arrays and clocks are initialized (TZERO). For each 15-minute game interval, the program then reads in from tape the target data for all targets arriving during the 15-minute interval (RTAPE), and as each target is input it is placed on the target array TN(I,J) in priority order (COMPAR).

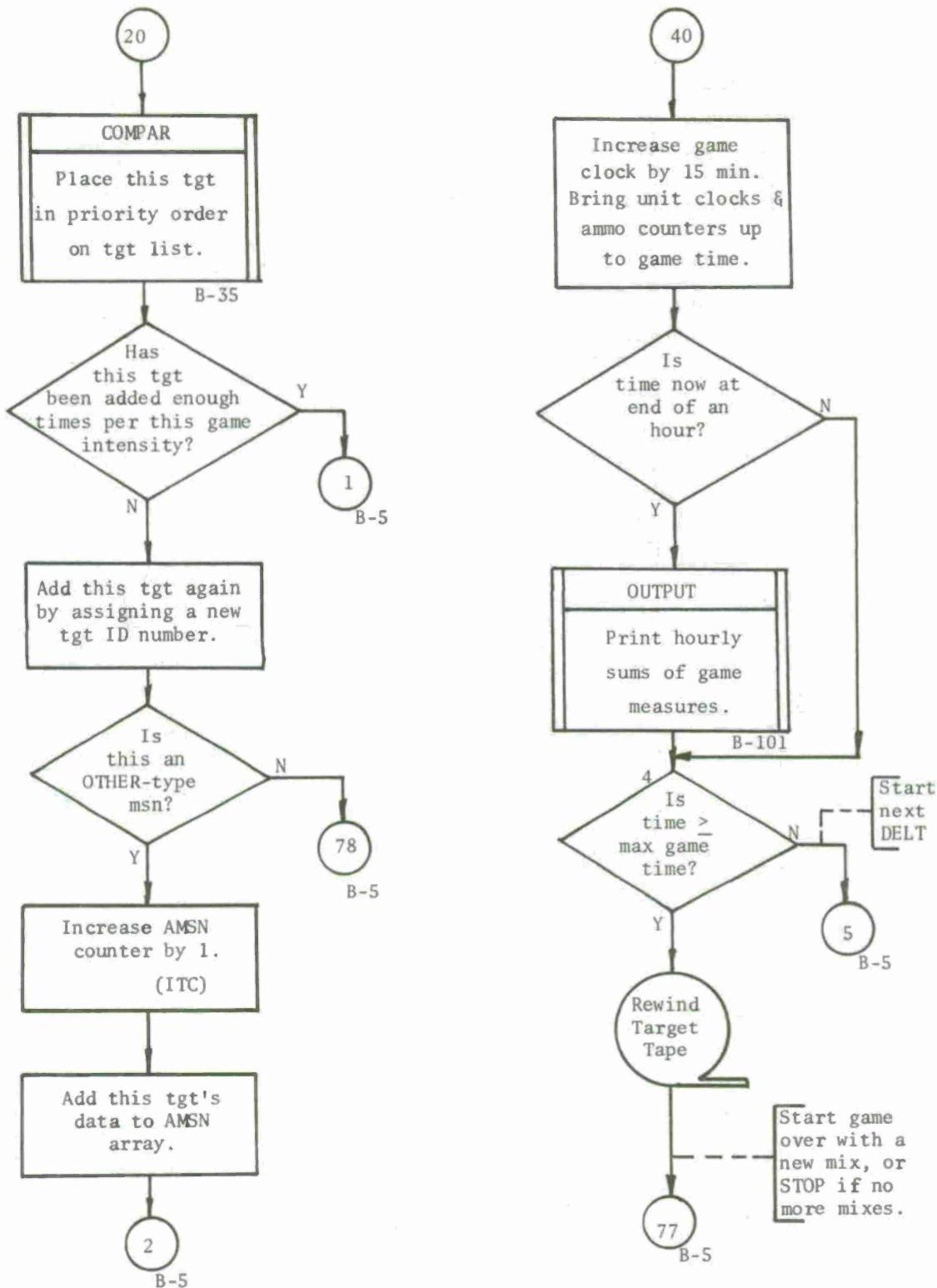
Each target is added the appropriate number of times (according to game intensity) and counters for target acquisitions, target types, and target composition (personnel, tanks and APC's) are increased. When all targets for a given 15-minute interval have been input, the program then attempts to attack each target on the priority-ordered target array. If a given target has been previously defeated, it is removed from the target list (REMOVE); and if a target has been previously attacked but not defeated, previous damage inflicted is charged to the target.

If the target is a special (or "other") mission type, i.e. a smoke, illumination or Harassment & Interdiction (HQI) mission, subroutine SPECIL is then called to attempt accomplishment of the mission.

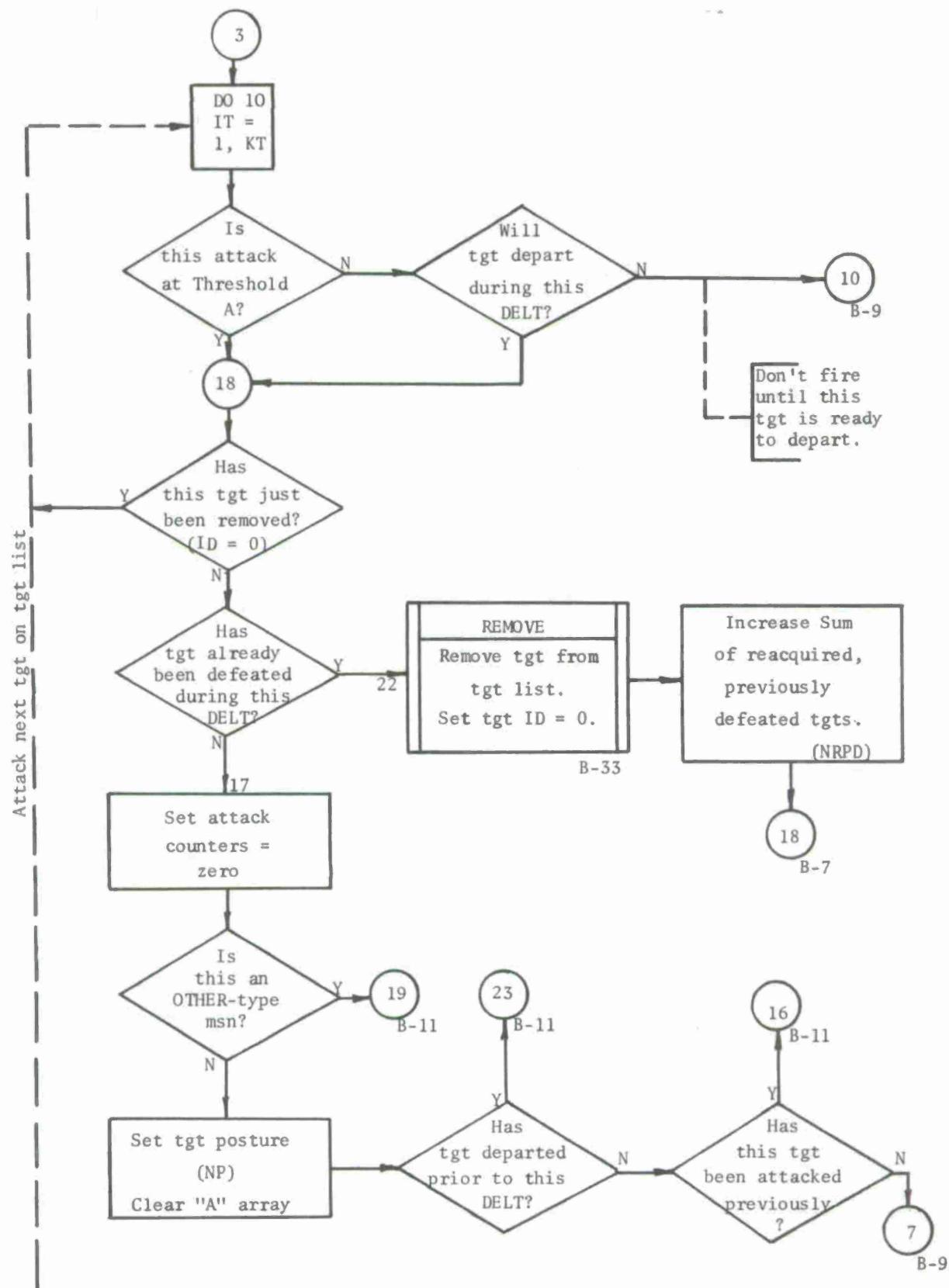
MAIN PROGRAM



MAIN PROGRAM (cont)



MAIN PROGRAM (cont)



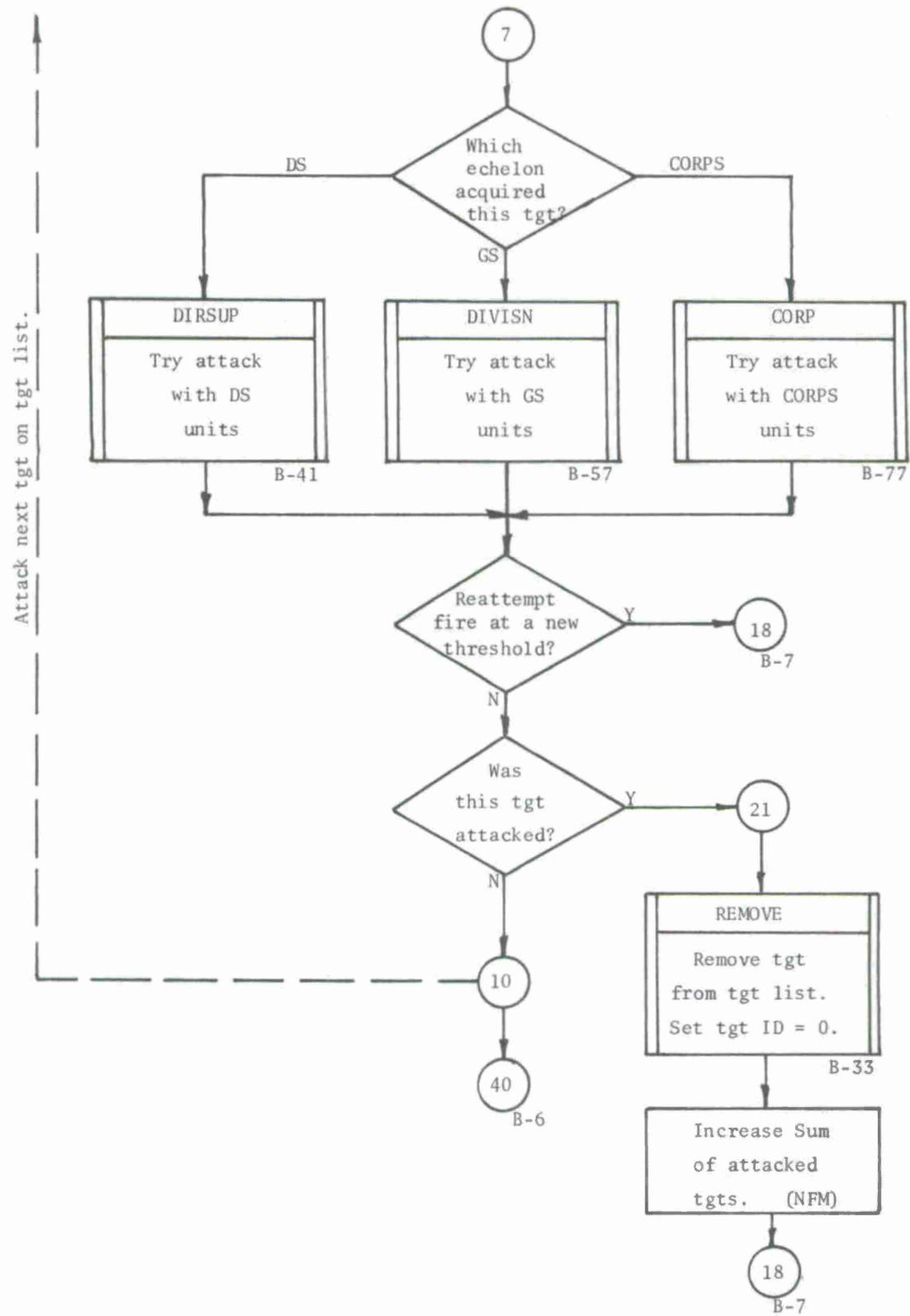
For regular targets, either Direct Support (DIRSUP), General Support (DIVISN) or Corps (CORP) subroutines are called to attempt engagement, depending upon the echelon (DS, GS or CORPS) which acquired the target. If a regular target cannot be attacked at Threshold A attack level, engagement is re-attempted at a lower attack level (Threshold B).

If a regular target is attacked, it is removed from the target array and the attacked-target counter is increased. For special missions, the target is removed whether fired or not, with appropriate counter (s) being increased.

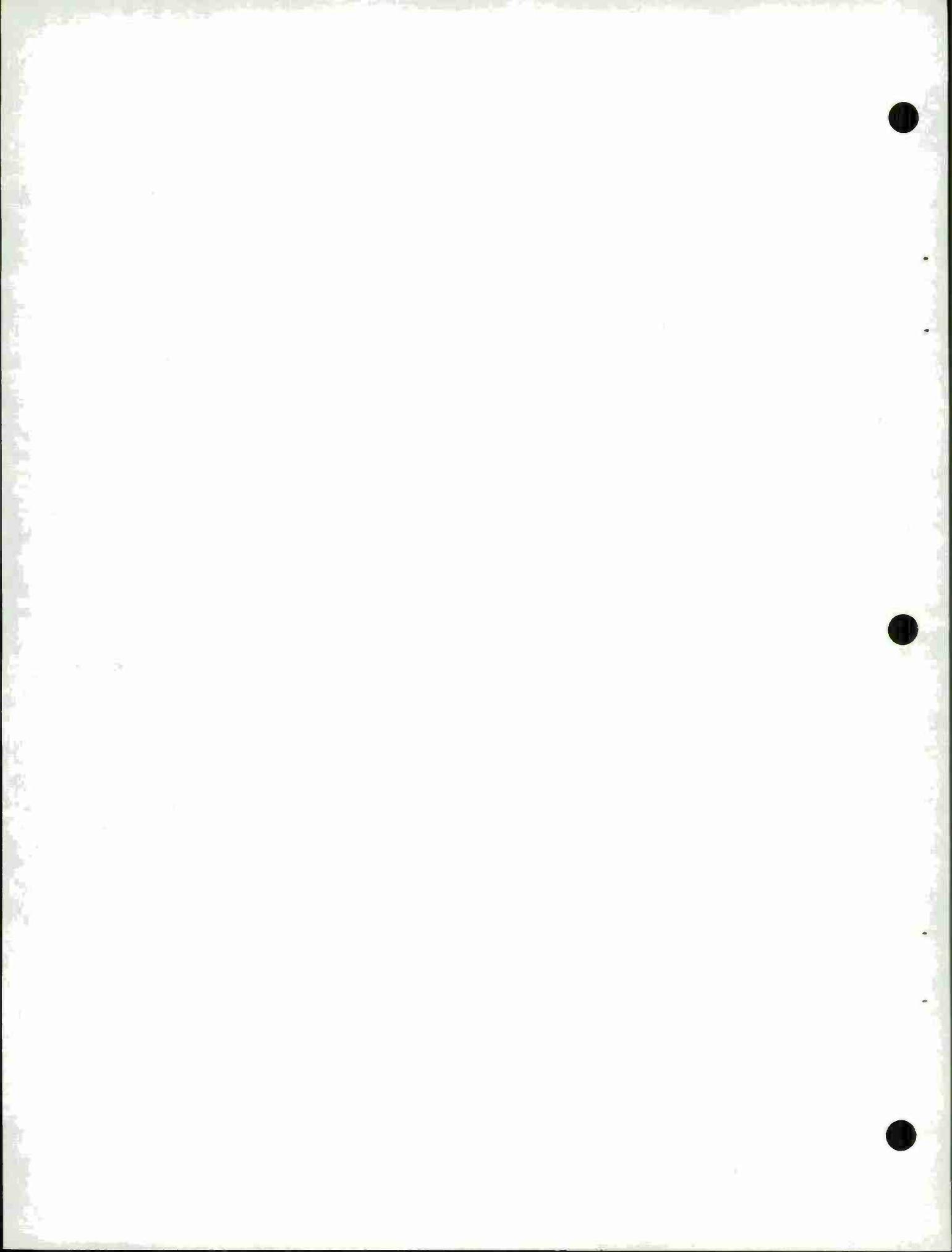
After all targets on the list for a given 15-minute game increment have been considered, appropriate game and fire unit (FU) clocks are then increased by 15 minutes, and FU ammo counters are incremented. The program then begins the next 15-minute game interval by reading in the targets for that interval. At the end of four such cycles (every game hour) subroutine OUTPUT is called to provide detailed data for analysis.

The program continues this cycle until the game clock exceeds the input maximum game time, at which point the target tape is re-wound and subroutine RDMIX is called to specify the system-round-fire unit mix for the next play of the game. If no additional mixes are to be played, the program stops.

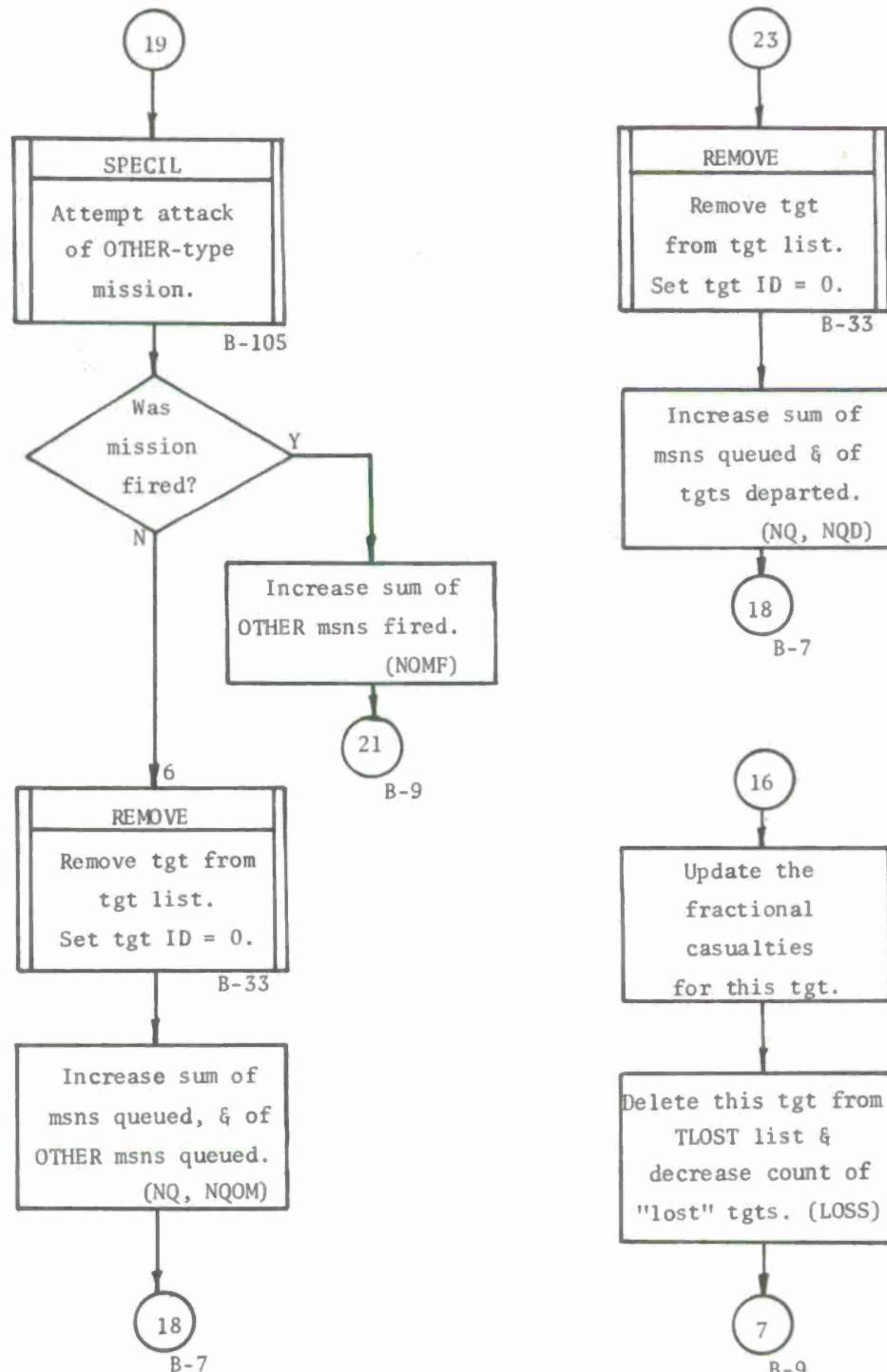
MAIN PROGRAM (cont)



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MAIN PROGRAM (cont)



Program Element: Preliminary Initialization

Symbolic Name: PRELIM

Arguments in Call Statement: None

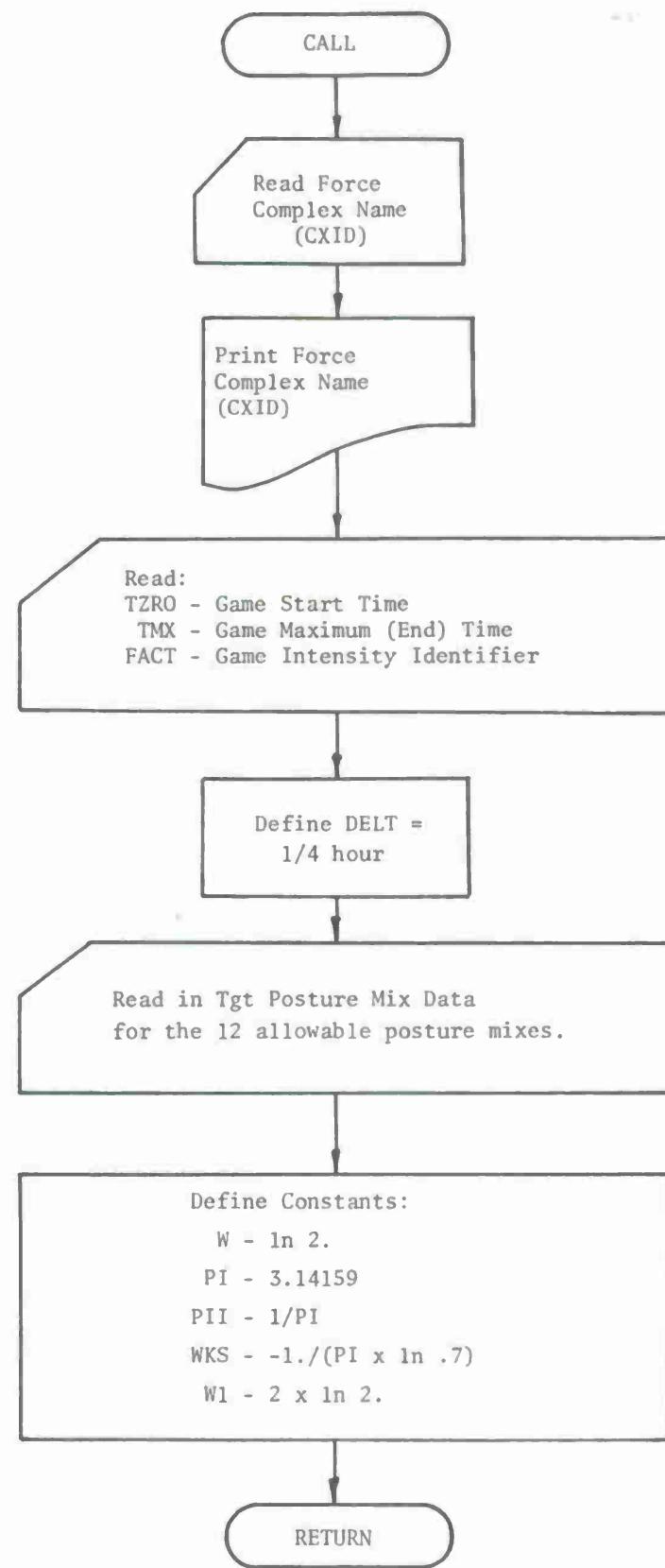
Subroutines which call PRELIM: Main Program

Subroutines called by PRELIM: None

This subroutine is called at the start of the main program and provides for card input of a game force identifier code, game time parameters, definition of game intensity, and definition of allowable target posture mixes. See Card Sets 1, 2 and 3 for explanation of inputs. (Table 3.1)

PRELIM also defines constants used elsewhere in the program.

Subroutine PRELIM



Program Element: Read Input for Systems

Symbolic Name: RDSYS

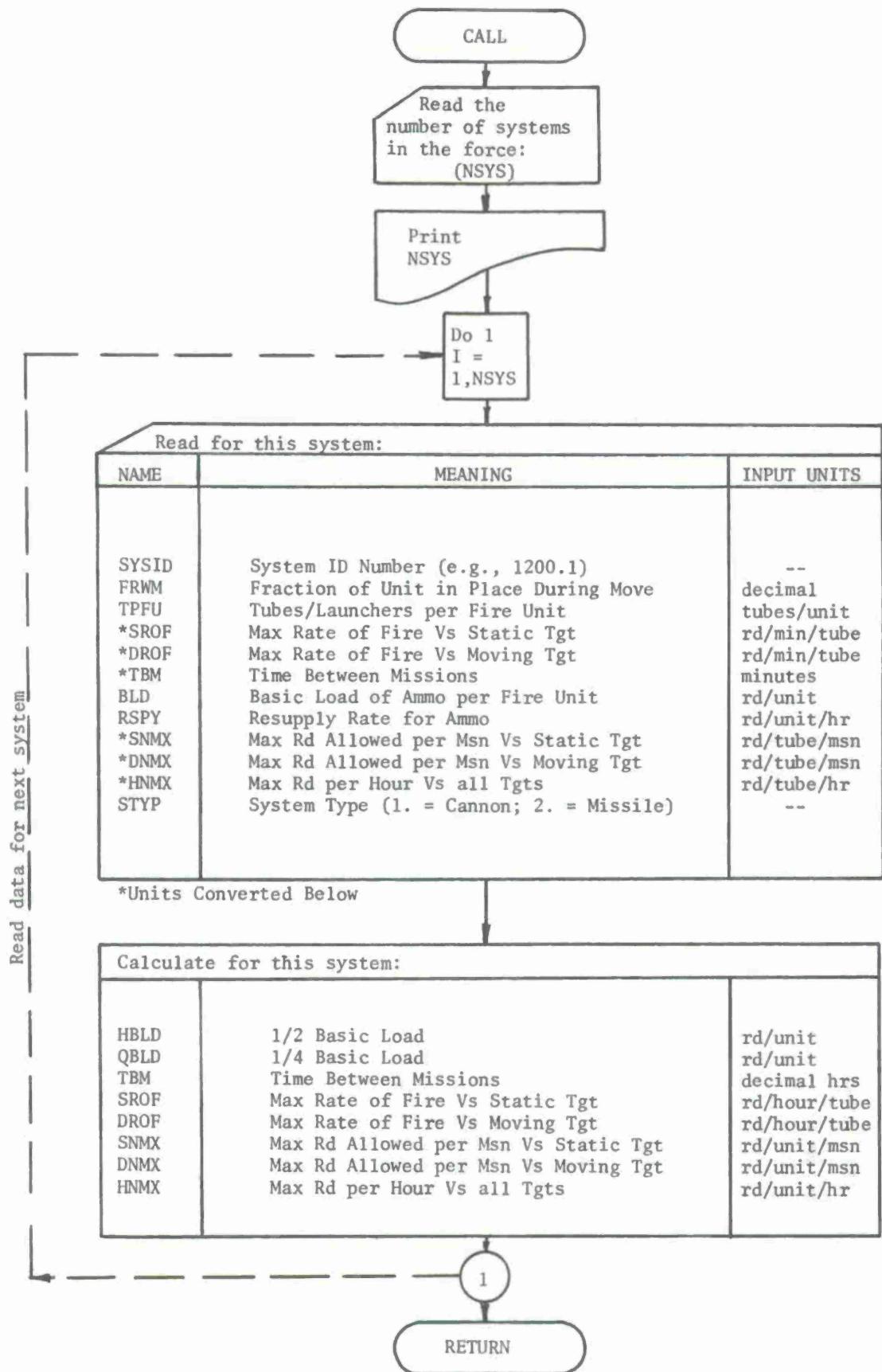
Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call RDSYS: Main Program

Subroutines called by RDSYS: None

This subroutine provides for the card input of 12 parameters which define each weapon system allowed in the game. In addition, it converts the input units for six of these parameters to units needed in the program and also calculates 1/4 and 1/2 ammunition basic loads from the basic load (which is input). See card sets 4 and 5, Table 3.2.

Subroutine RDSYS



Program Element: Read Input for Rounds

Symbolic Name: RDRND

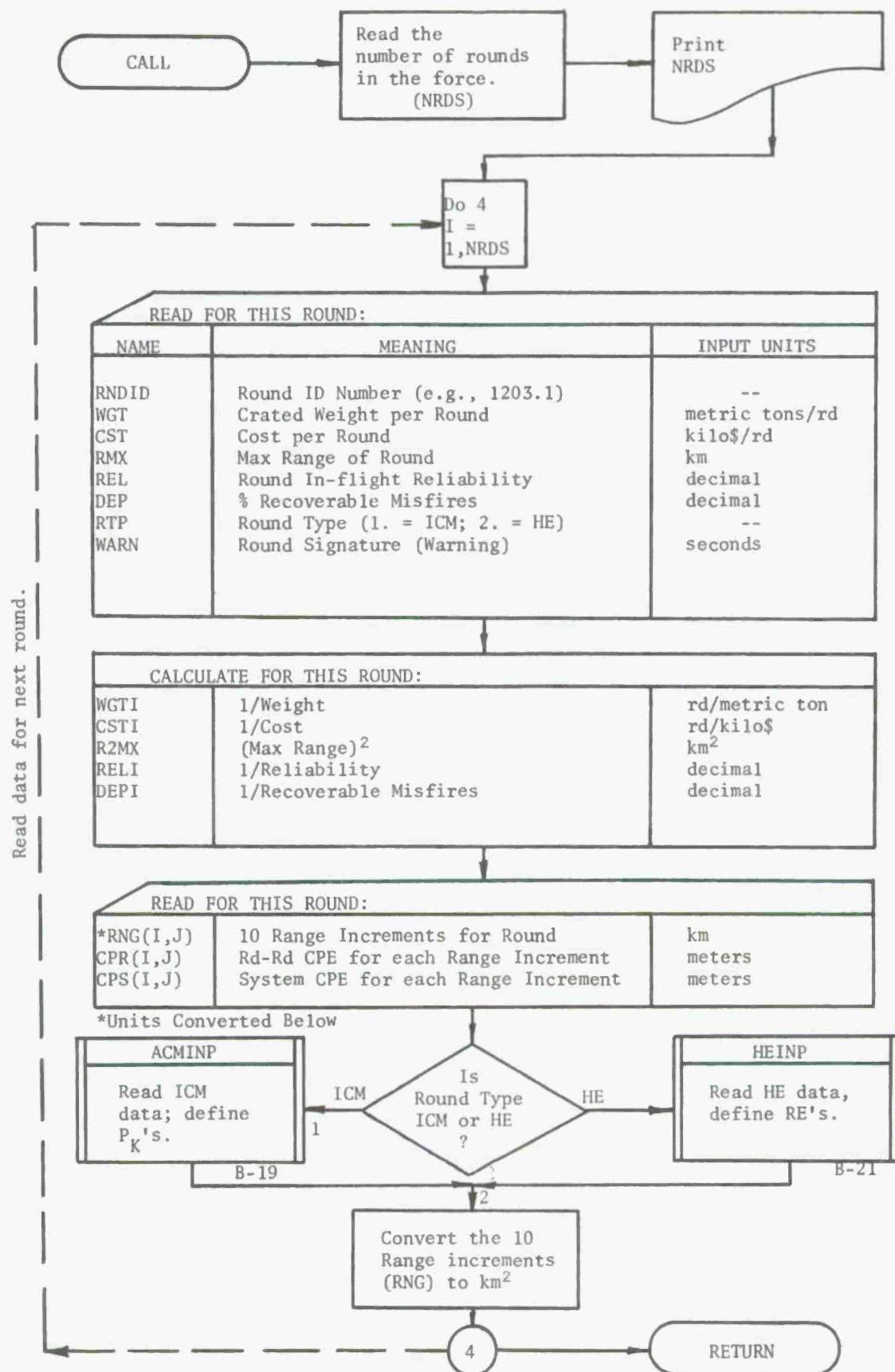
Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call RDRND: Main Program

Subroutines called by RDRND: HEINP, ACMINP

This subroutine provides for the card input of parameters which define each round of ammunition allowed in the game. The number of parameters to be input depends on the type of round: Improved Conventional Munitions (ICM) or High Explosive (HE). RDRND calculates 5 parameters used in the program and calls either ACMINP (for ICM) or HEINP (for HE) subroutine to complete the read-in of round data. As a final step for each round, RDRND converts input ranges in kilometers to ranges-squared (KM^2) for use in the program. See card sets 6 and 7, Table 3.3.

Subroutine RDRND



Program Element: Read ICM Input

Symbolic Name: ACMINP

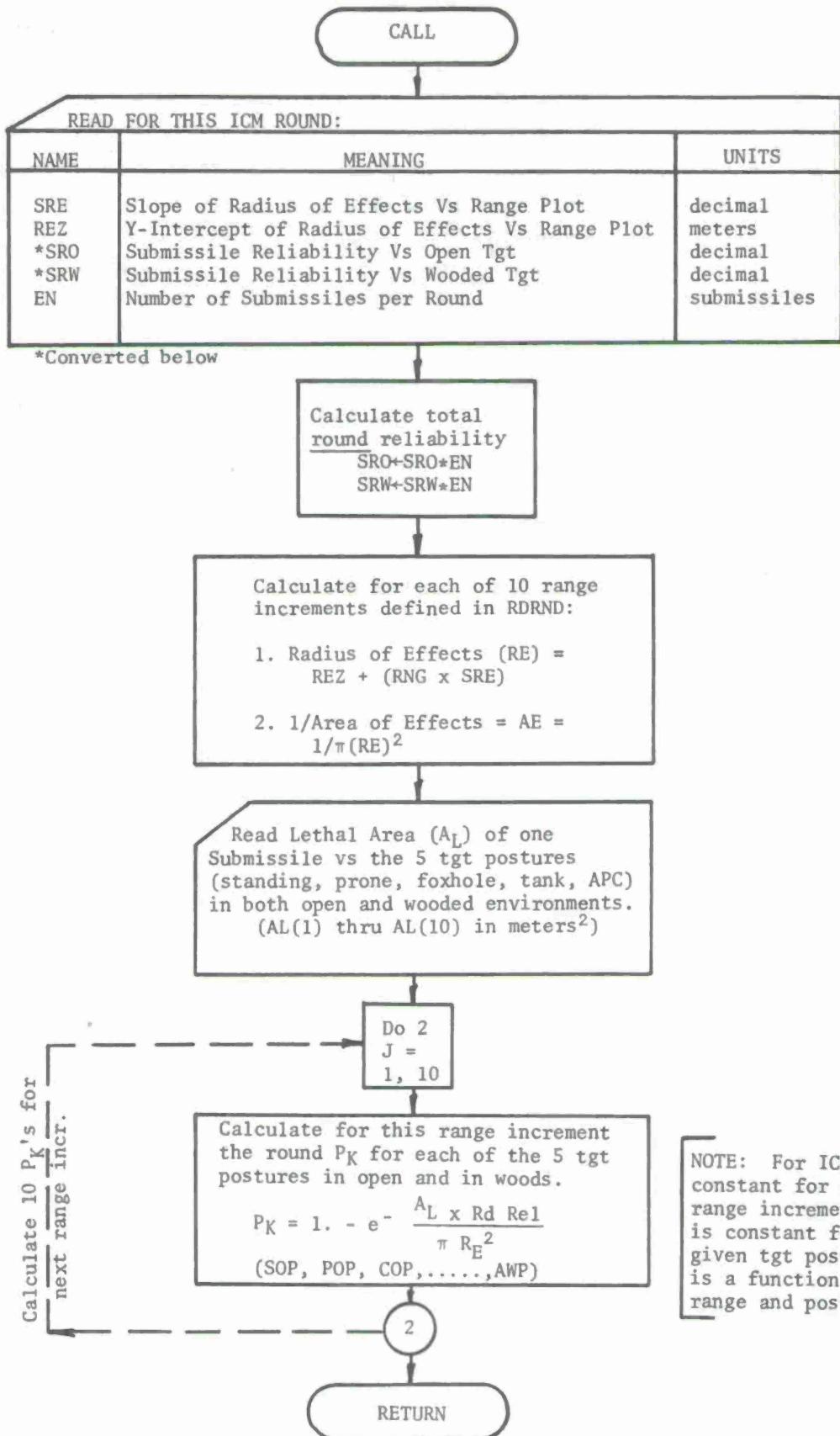
Argument in Call Statement: (I) - Identifies the position (in the list of rounds) of the round being input.

Subroutines which call ACMINP: RDRND

Subroutines called by ACMINP: None

This subroutine provides for the card input of 15 parameters which define each Improved Conventional Munition (ICM) allowed in the game. Based on these inputs, the subroutine then calculates radii of effects and 1/area of effects at input range increments, and then calculates the Probability of Kill (P_K) at each range increment for each of five target postures in both the open and wooded environments, i.e. 10 P_K 's at each range increment.

Subroutine ACMINP



Program Element: Read HE Input

Symbolic Name: HEINP

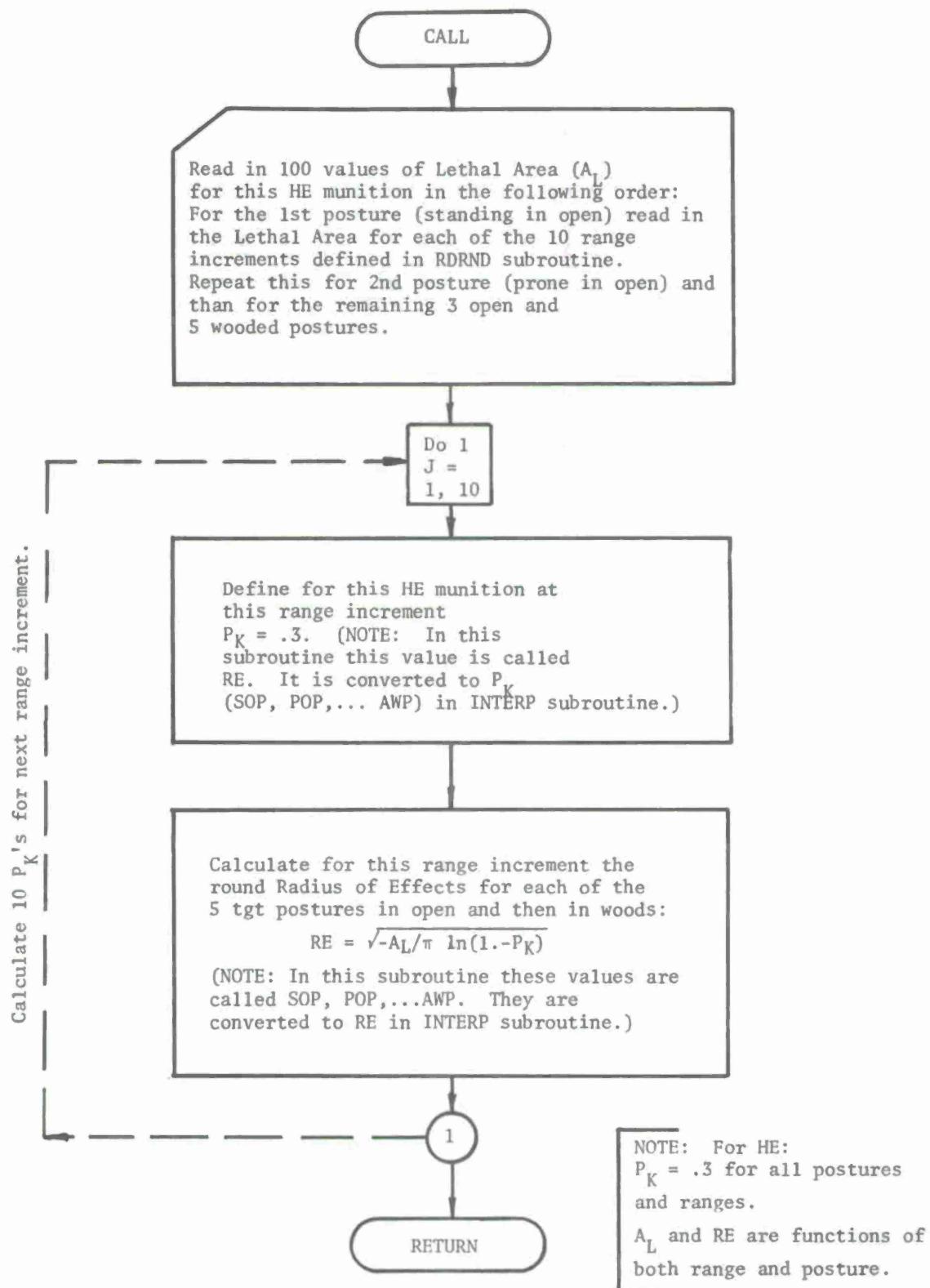
Argument in Call Statement: (I) - Identifies the position (in the list of rounds) of the round being input.

Subroutines which call HEINP: RDRND

Subroutines called by HEINP: None

This subroutine provides for the card input of 100 lethal areas (for 5 postures in both open and wooded environments at each of 10 range increments) for each High Explosive (HE) round allowed in the game. Based on these inputs, the subroutine then calculates the radius of effects associated with each lethal area input.

Subroutine HEINP



Program Element: Read Input for Fire Units

Symbolic Name: RDFU

Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call RDFU: Main Program

Subroutines called by RDFU: None

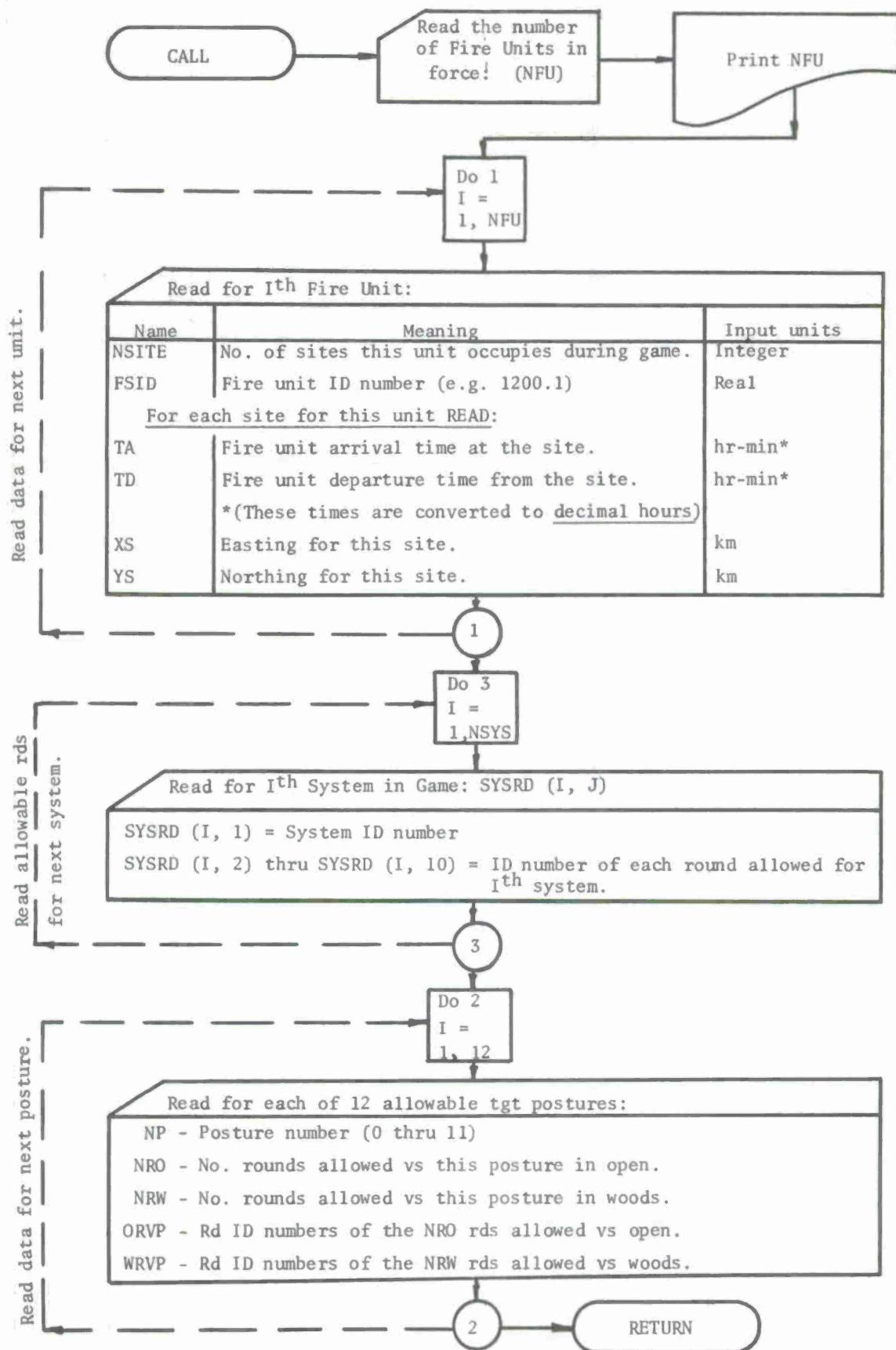
This subroutine provides for the card input of fire unit parameters for each fire unit allowed in the game, to include the fire unit's weapon system and times and locations of each site occupied by the fire unit during the game.

Then for each weapon system in the game this subroutine reads which of the input rounds is allowed for use by each system.

Finally, for each posture mix defined in PRELIM, the rounds allowed against each posture mix are read in.

See card sets 8, 9, 10 and 11, Table 3.4.

Subroutine RDFU



Program Element: Read Input for Mix of Systems, Rounds and Fire Units

Symbolic Name: RDMIX

Arguments in Call Statement: None

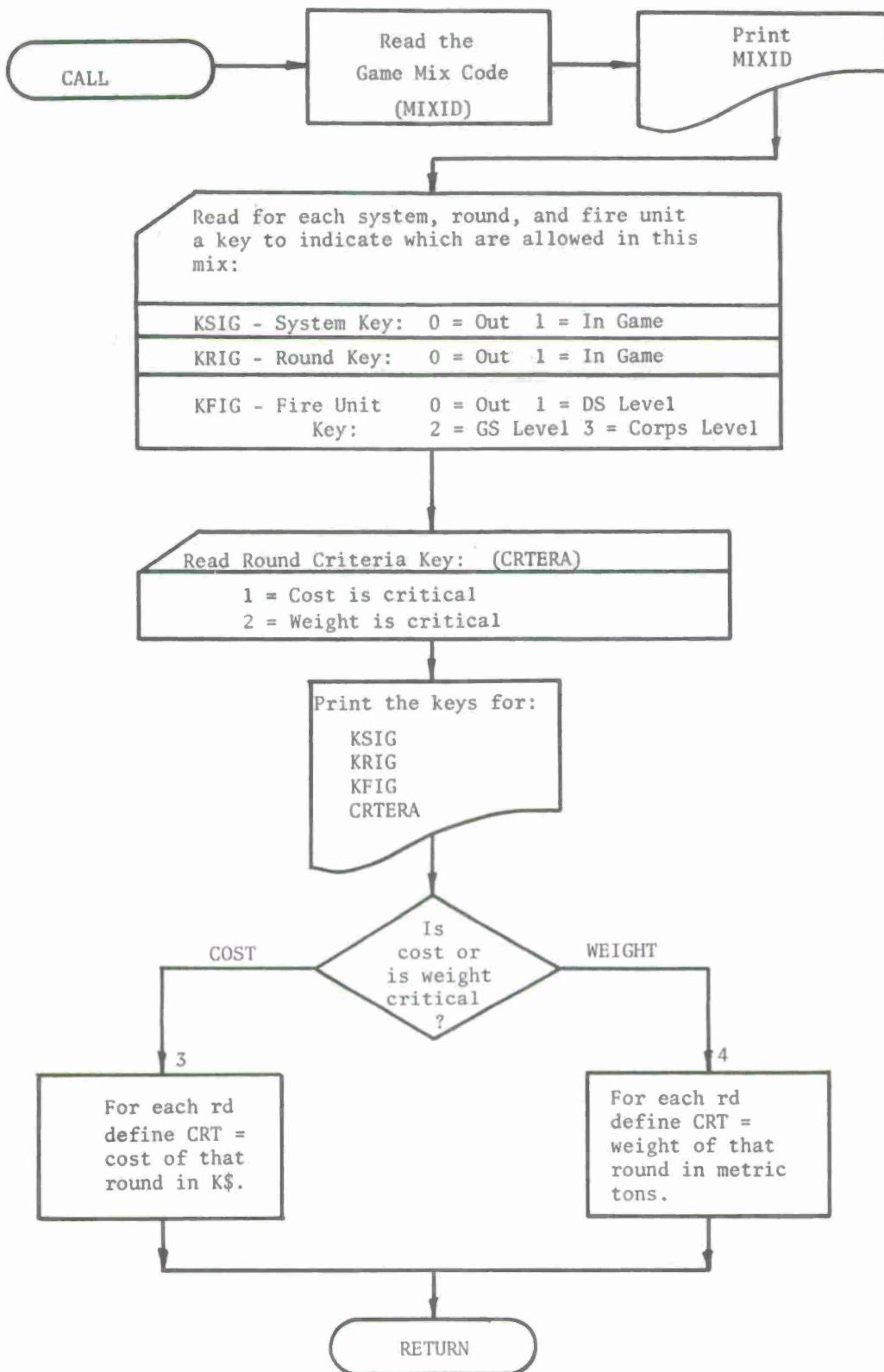
Subroutines which call RDMIX: Main Program

Subroutines called by RDMIX: None

This subroutine provides for the card input of a given system-round-fire unit mix for each cycle thru the game. The inputs include an alpha-numeric Mix Code and a key to define each system, round, and fire unit (from among all those input) which are allowed for a specific computer cycle through the target list. In addition, a criteria key is also read in to define whether least cost or least weight of ammunition is to be minimized in the selection of a "best round" to be fired against each target. See card sets 12 through 16, Table 3.5.

This subroutine completes the card input cycle, and return to the main program allows the computer game to begin.

Subroutine RDMIX



Program Element: Initialize Time, Counters and Arrays

Symbolic Name: TZERO

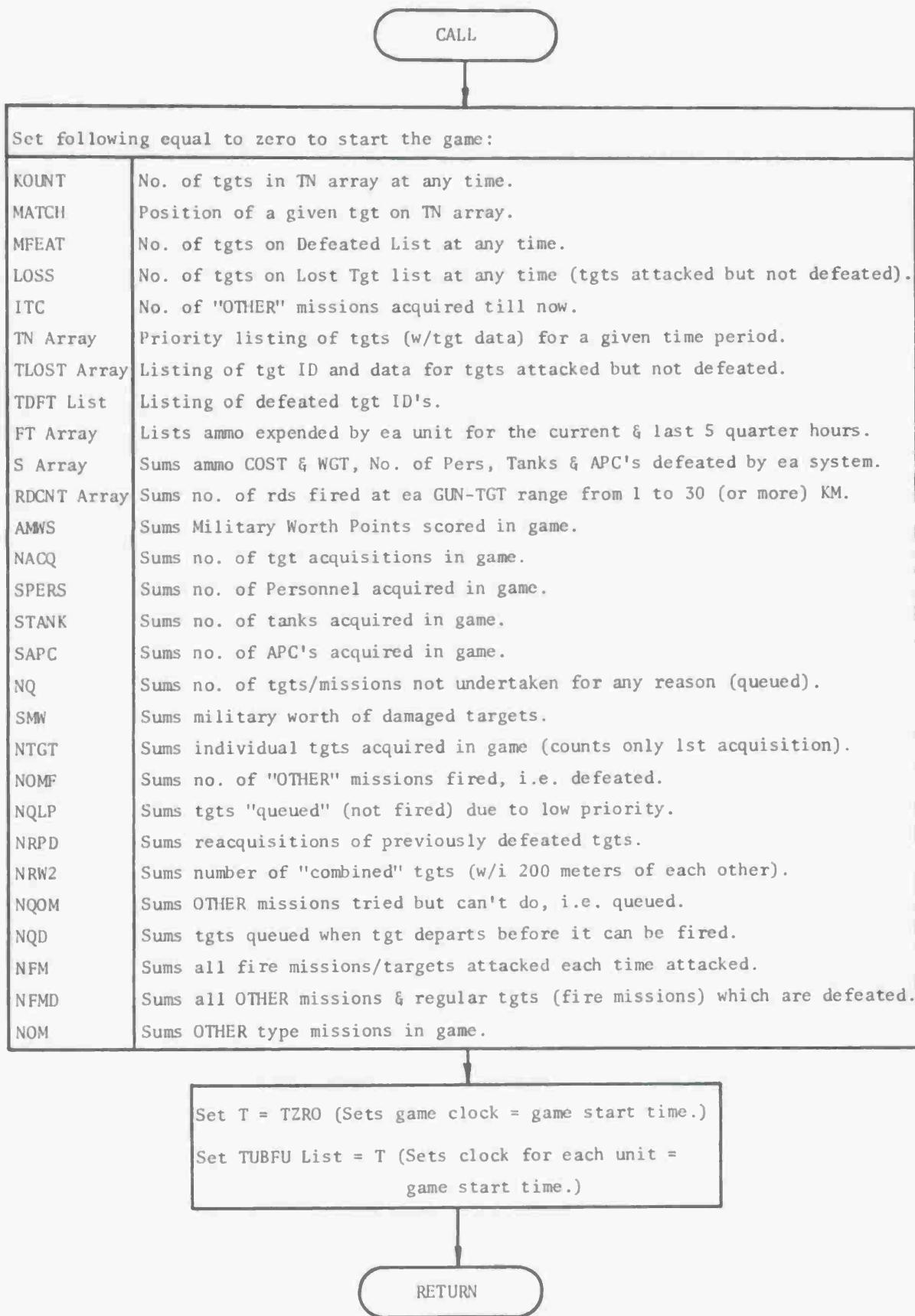
Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call TZERO: Main Program

Subroutines Called by TZERO: None

This subroutine zeros various counters, lists, and arrays at the start of each computer cycle through the target list. It also sets the game clock and fire unit clocks to the input game-start-time.

Subroutine TZERO



Program Element: Read Input from Target Tape

Symbolic Name: RTAPE

Arguments in Call Statement: None

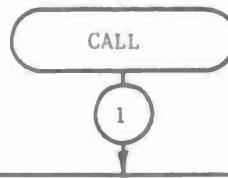
Subroutines which call RTAPE: Main Program

Subroutines called by RTAPE: None

This subroutine reads from tape 33 target parameters for each target on the target tape. If the target location error is greater than three times its estimated radius, or if the frequency of this target is zero for the defined game intensity the target is disregarded.

If the target is a special ("other") type mission (Smoke, Illumination or H&I), an additional 8 parameters are read from the tape to define the precalculated number of rounds required by each weapon system to accomplish the mission. See Target Input Variables, Table 3.6.

Subroutine RTAPE



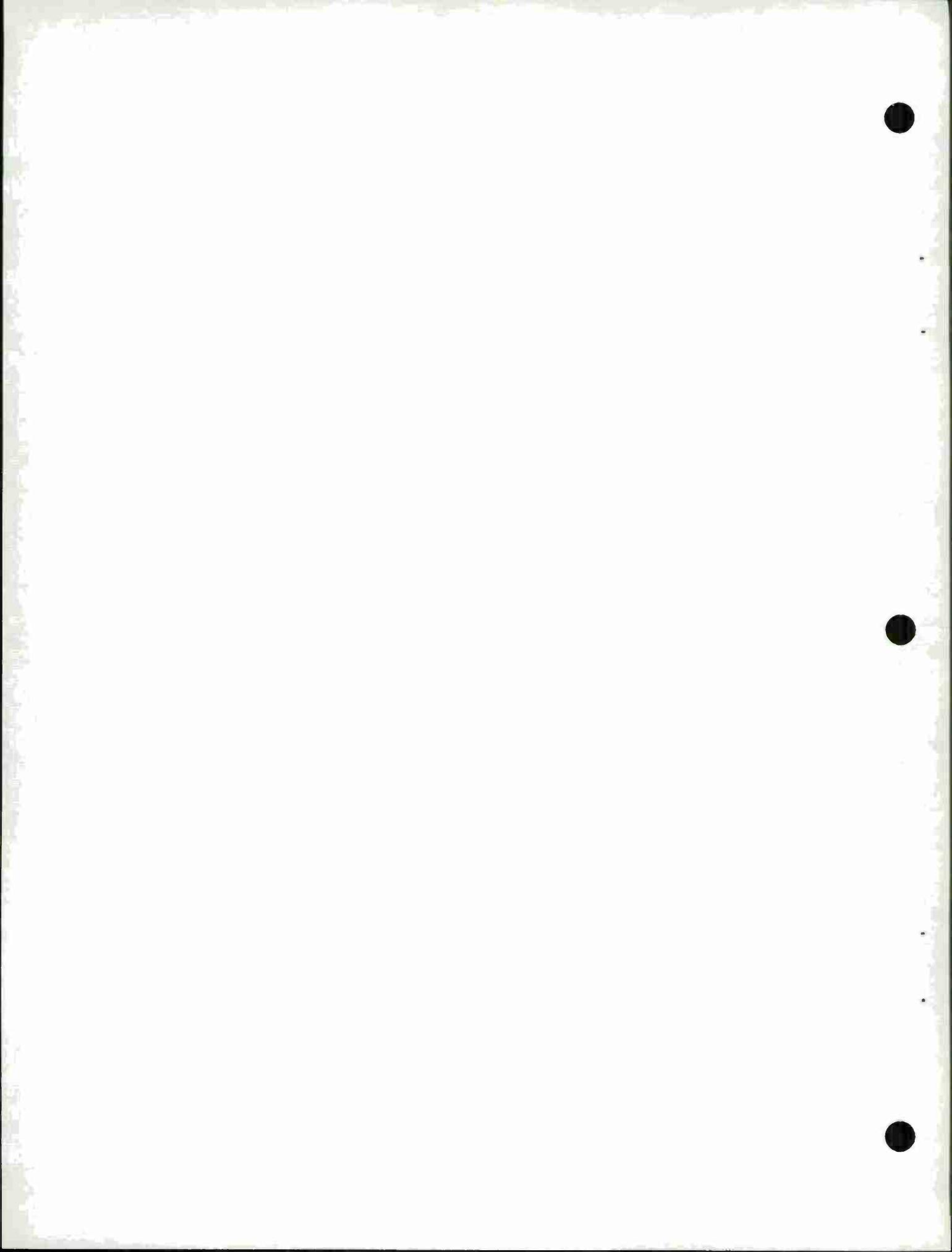
READ FROM TAPE, TGT DATA:

VARIABLE	MEANING	UNITS
TNI (1)	Tgt ID Number (e.g., 9016.0)	real
(2)	Acquisition No. (0.,1.,2., or 3.)	real
(3)	Frequency of Tgt at BASE Intensity	1.
(4)	Estimated Tgt Posture Mix	0 thru 11
(5)	Estimated Fraction of Tgt in Woods	real
(6)	Estimated Fraction of Tgt in Open	real
(7)	Estimated Tgt Radius	meters
(8)	Estimated Arrival Time of Tgt	decimal hours
(9)	Estimated Departure Time of Tgt	decimal hours
(10)	Tgt Location Error	meters
(11)	Estimated Easting of Tgt	km
(12)	Estimated Northing of Tgt	km
(13)	Tgt Distance from FEBA	km
(14)	Est. Military Worth of Tgt	0 thru 21
(15)	Tgt Acquisition Code	1,2, or 3
(16)	Target Type Code No.	1 thru 70
(17)	Threshold "A" Attack Level	.5
(18)	Defeat Level	.5
(19)	Actual Tgt Posture Mix	0 thru 11
(20)	Actual Fraction of Tgt in Woods	real
(21)	Actual Fraction of Tgt in Open	real
(22)	Actual Tgt Radius	meters
(23)	Actual Arrival Time of Tgt	decimal hours
(24)	Actual Departure Time of Tgt	decimal hours
(25)	No. Personnel in Tgt	personnel
(26)	No. Tanks in Tgt	tanks
(27)	No. APC's in Tgt	APC
(28)	Initial Frac. of Pers. Survivors	real
(29)	Initial Frac. of Tank Survivors	real
(30)	Initial Frac. of APC Survivors	real
(31)	Frequency of Tgt at LOW Intensity	1,2,3...
(32)	Frequency of Tgt at MID Intensity	1,2,3...
(33)	Frequency of Tgt at HIGH Intensity	1,2,3...

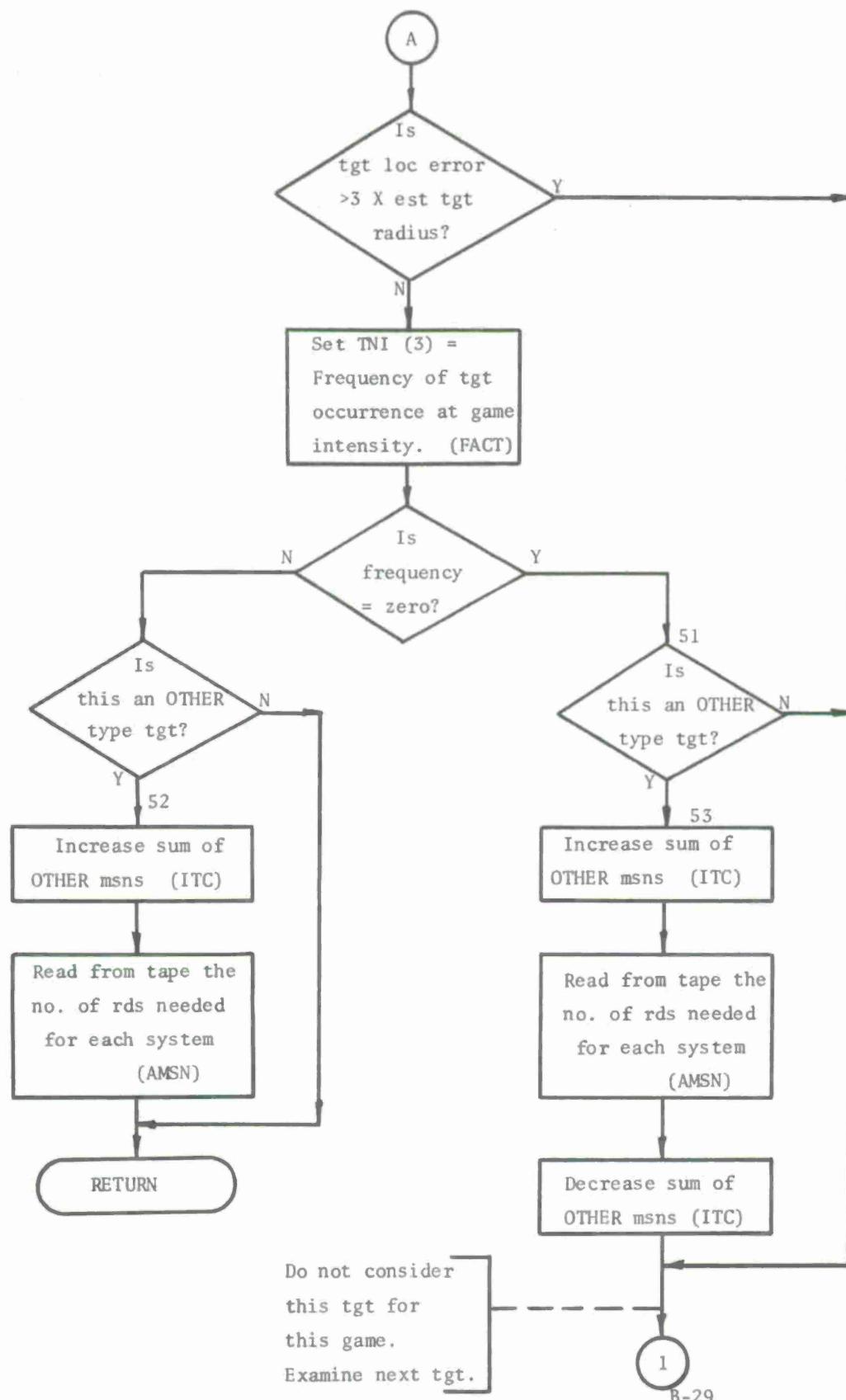


B-31

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Subroutine RTAPE (cont)



Program Element: Remove Target from Target List

Symbolic Name: REMOVE

Arguments in Call Statement: (K) - Identifies the position on target list of target to be removed.

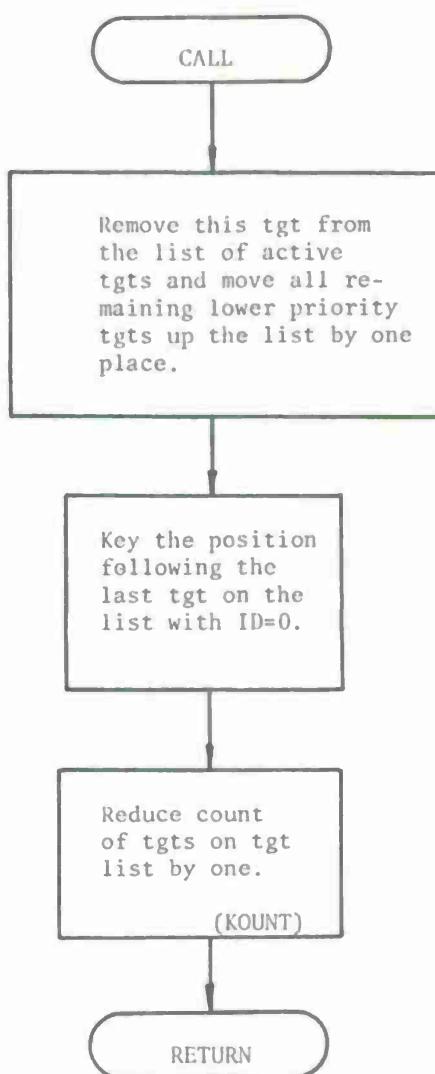
Subroutines which call REMOVE: Main Program, COMPAR

Subroutines called by REMOVE: None

This subroutine removes a target from the priority ordered list of targets and moves all other targets beneath the removed target up the list by one position.

For program control, the subroutine also sets the target ID equal to zero at the position following the last remaining target on the list and reduces the target list counter by one.

Subroutine REMOVE



Program Element: Compare Targets by Priority

Symbolic Name: COMPAR

Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call COMPAR: Main Program

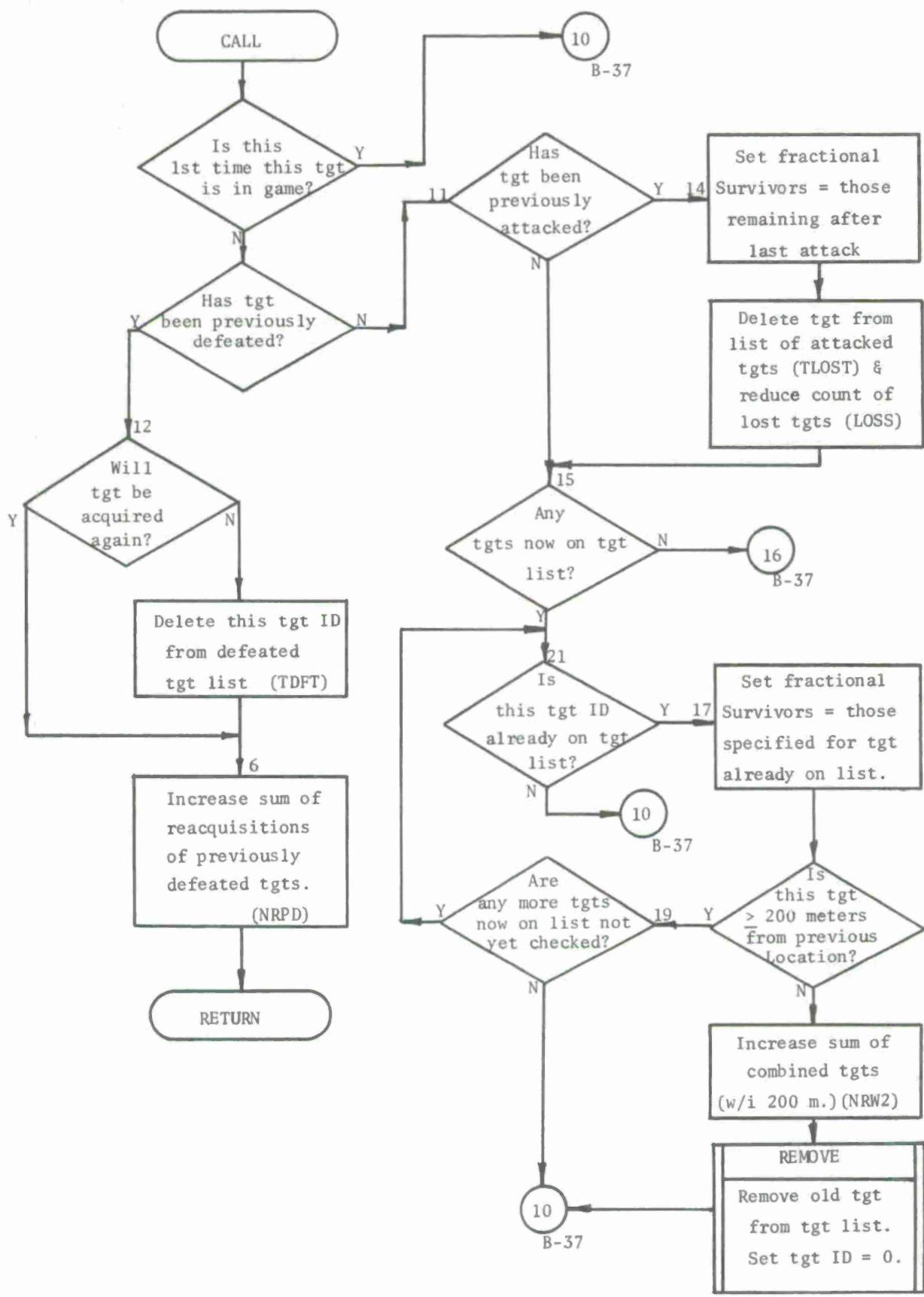
Subroutines called by COMPAR: REMOVE

This subroutine places a given target in its proper position on the target list according to its priority (Military Worth) and its estimated departure time.

If the target had been previously acquired, a check is made to see if it was attacked and/or defeated. If it had been defeated (determined by checking against the defeated target list) it is not added to the target list, but is only counted as a reacquisition of a previously defeated target. If it had been attacked-but not defeated- (determined by checking against the list of attacked targets) the damage previously inflicted is charged against the new acquisition and the old acquisition is removed from the attacked target list.

A check is then made to determine if previous acquisitions of this target are still on the target list (i.e. not yet attacked). If so, the damages for the last previous acquisition are assigned to the current acquisitions and each acquisition remains on the target list. However, if the current target is located within 200 meters of any of the previous acquisitions still on the list, that "old" acquisition is removed from the target list and the sum of "combined targets" is increased by one.

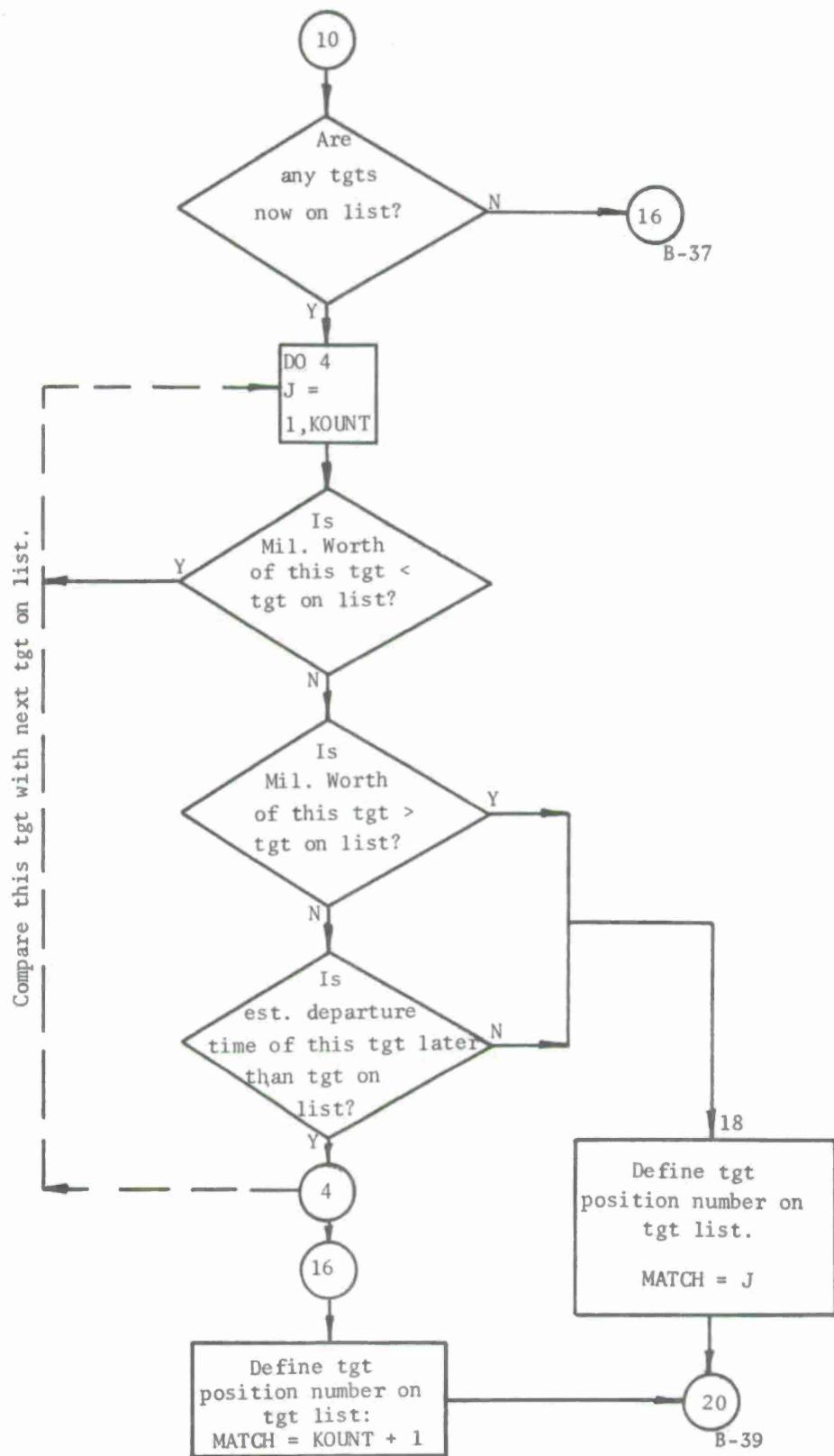
Subroutine COMPAR



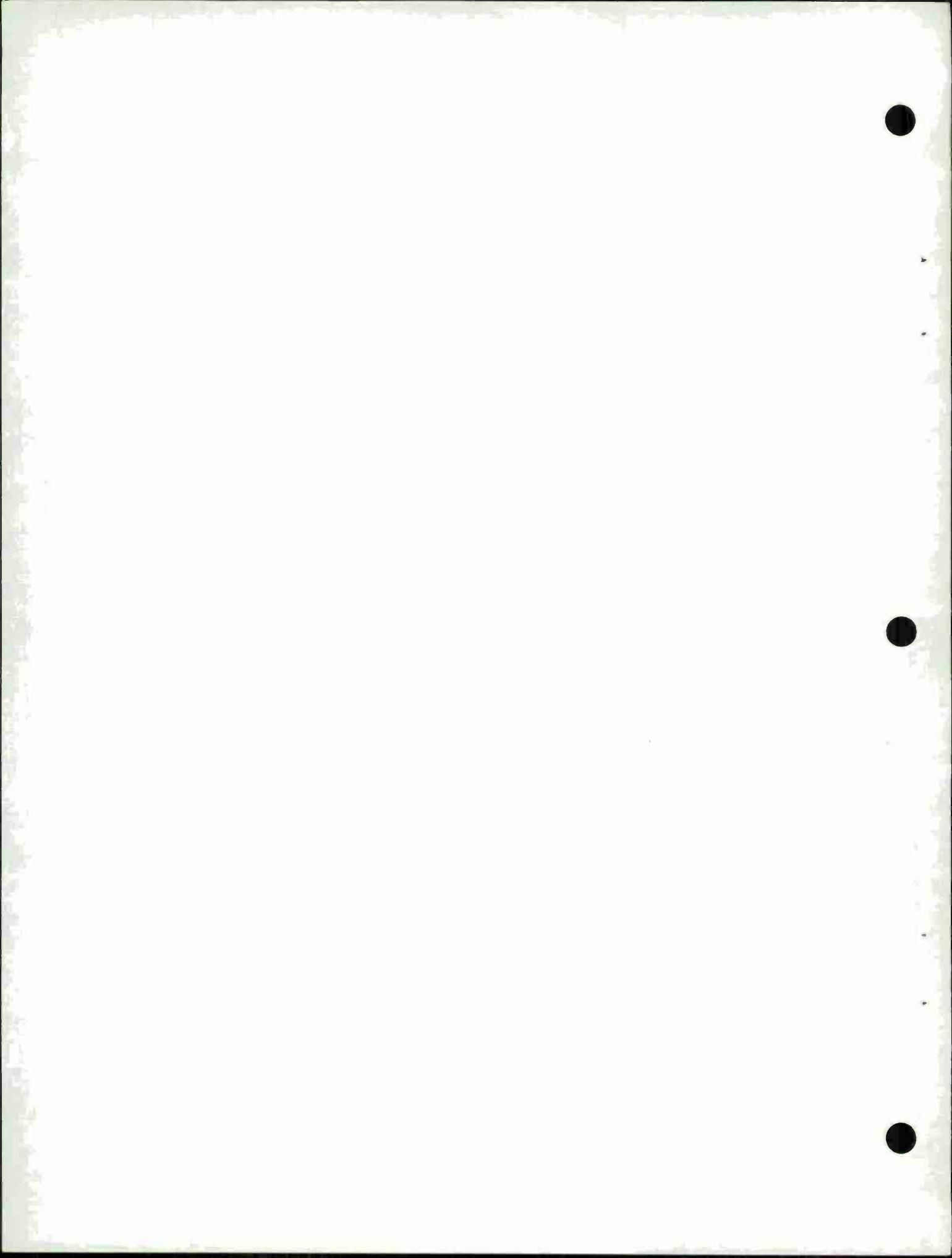
The position of the current target on the target list is then determined. The higher a target's military worth, the higher will be its position on the list. For targets of equal military worth, the one departing soonest will be given higher priority. Should both military worth and departure time be equal, the earlier arriving target receives higher priority.

Finally, the target (and its data) are placed on the target list in its assigned position. If the addition of the target causes the list capacity to be exceeded, the lowest priority target is dropped and the appropriate counters are increased.

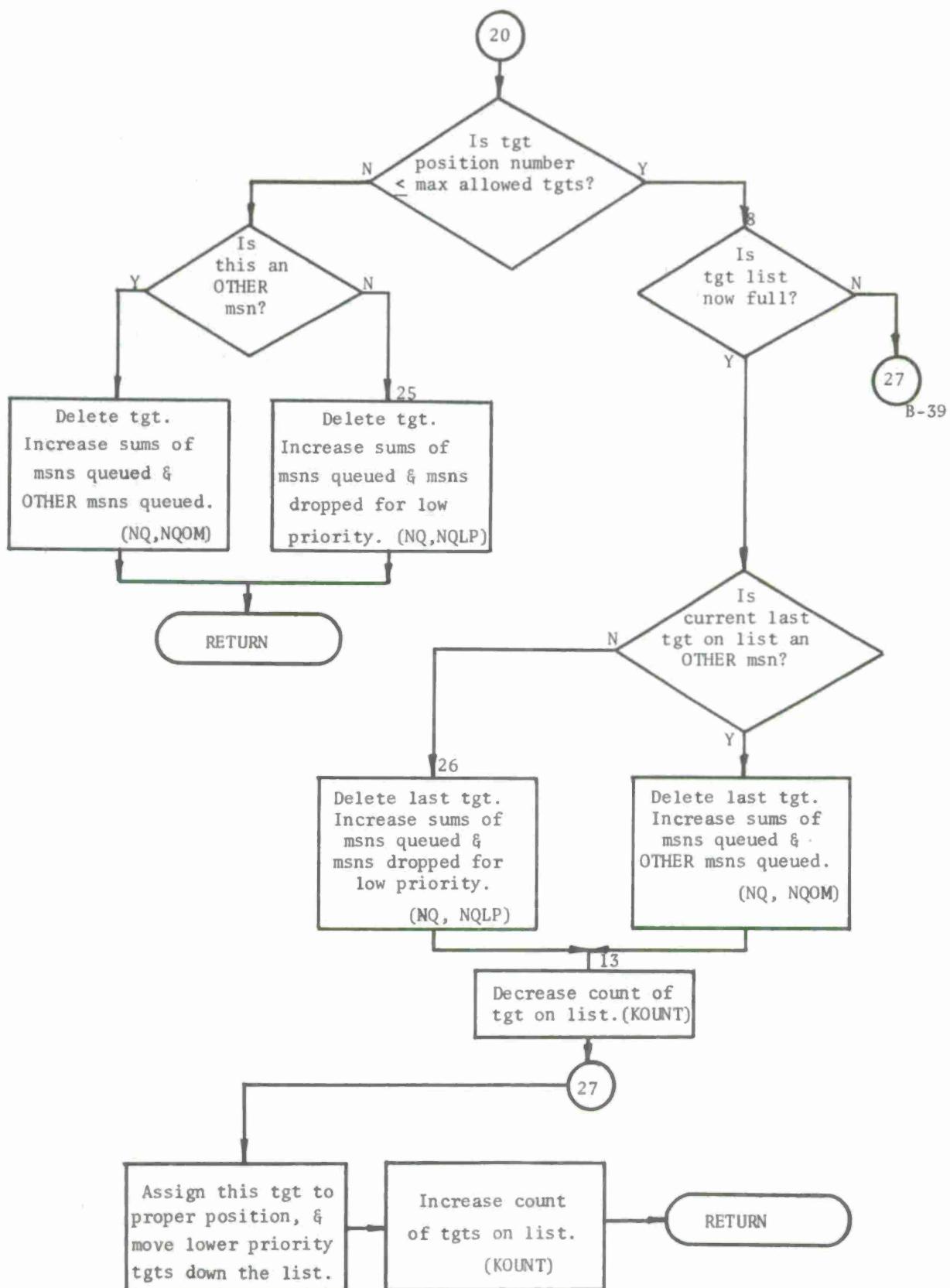
SUBROUTINE COMPAR (cont)



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SUBROUTINE COMPAR (cont)



Program Element: Direct Support Echelon

Symbolic Name: DIRSUP

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on the target list of the target which is being considered.

Subroutines which call DIRSUP: Main Program

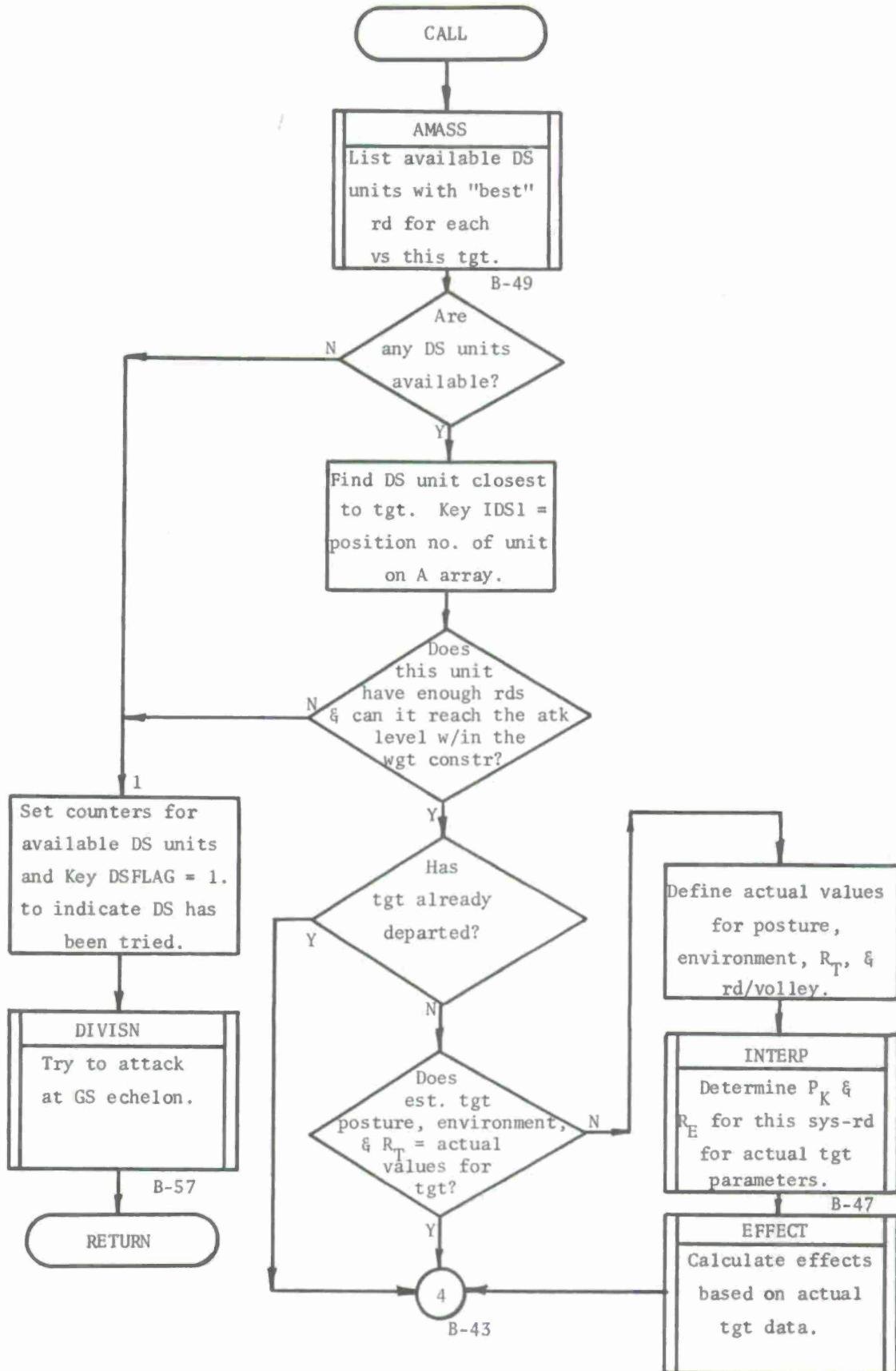
Subroutines Called by DIRSUP: AMASS, INTERP, EFFECT, DIVISN

This subroutine provides the initial attempt to fire upon targets acquired at the direct support (DS) echelon. After keys are set to indicate DS level, subroutine AMASS is called to provide a list of all available DS units, including the most effective round, number of rounds available and number of rounds required by each available DS unit to reach the specified attack level. If there are no available DS units, subroutine DIVISN is called, to attempt attack with GS echelon units.

If DS units are available, the unit closest to the target is identified and checked to determine if its required number of rounds is available and if those rounds are within the overall ammunition weight constraint (30 ton limit for Category I targets, 15 ton limit for Category II and III targets). If this closest unit does not have sufficient rounds available or if it cannot reach the specified attack level within the weight constraint, the DS echelon is deemed unable to attack the target alone, so DIVISN subroutine is called to attempt GS level attack.

Should the closest DS unit have sufficient rounds and be within the target weight constraint, the target is considered to be attacked.

Subroutine DIRSUP

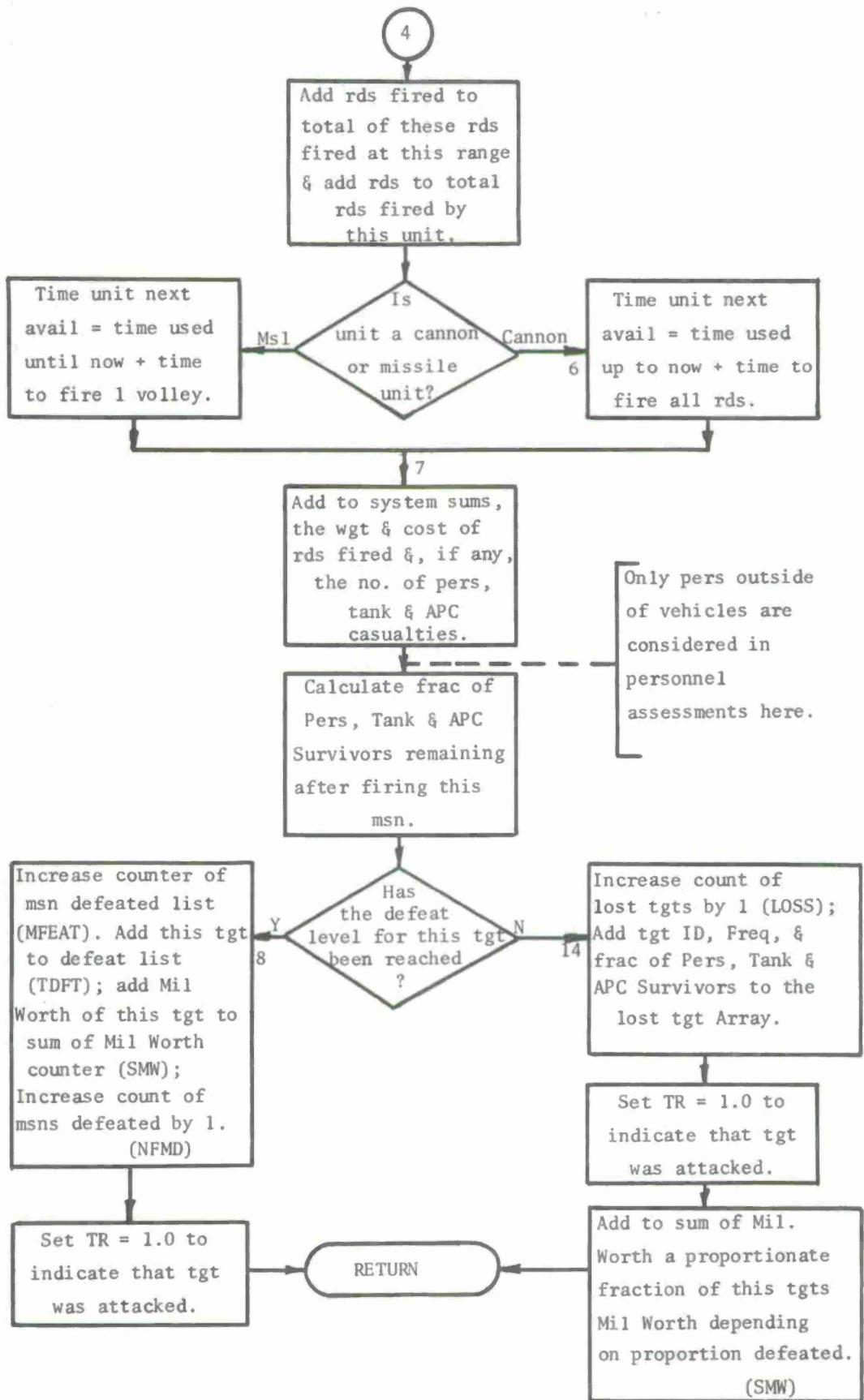


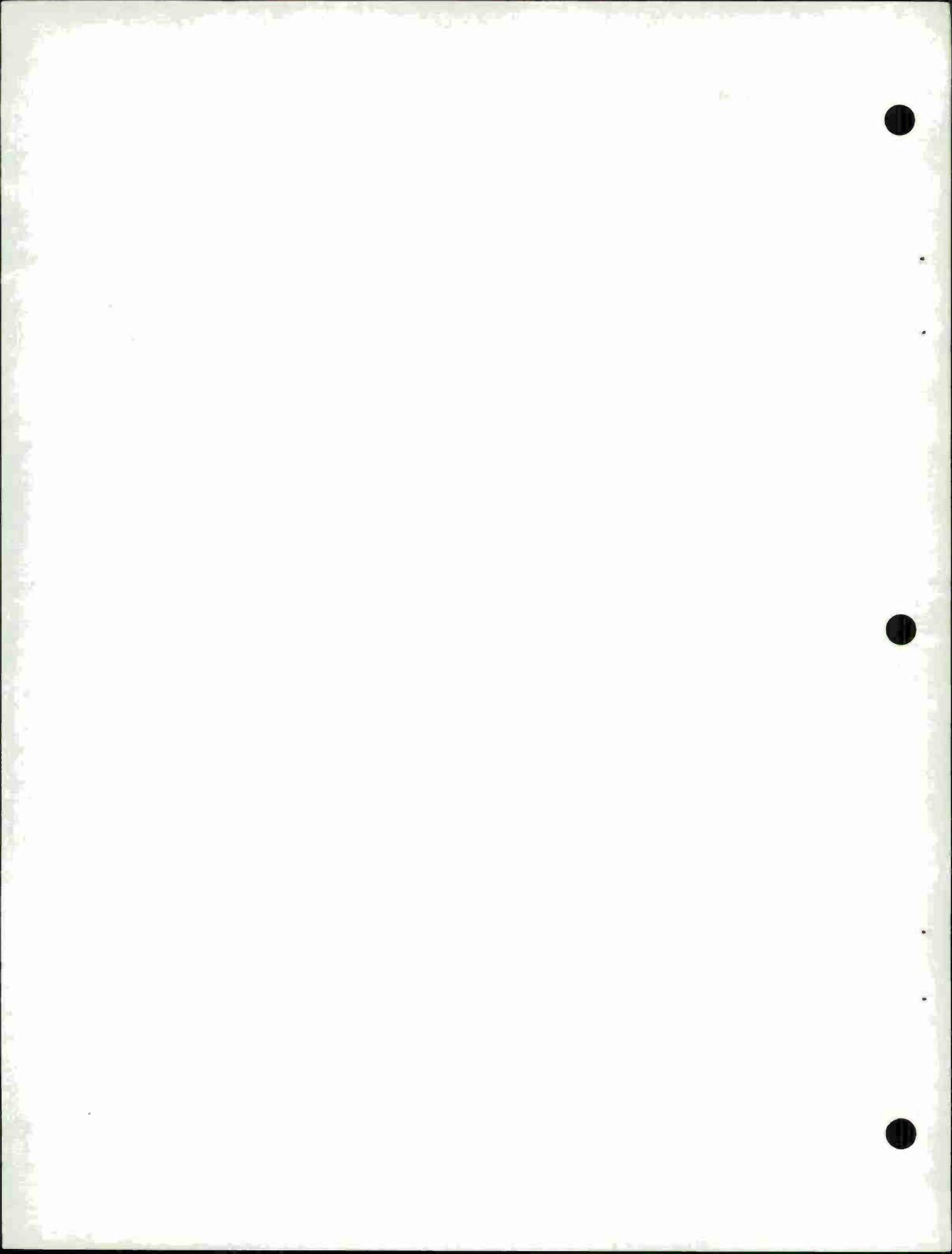
A check of actual target data (posture, environment and radius) is then made. If actual data do not agree with estimated target data, subroutines INTERP and EFFECT are called to determine the effects of the previously determined required number of rounds against the actual target data. (If actual target data equal estimated data then the effects which were calculated when AMASS was called at the beginning of this DIRSUP subroutine are still valid). This subroutine then credits the rounds fired, damage accomplished and time used by the fire unit to the appropriate counters as explained below.*

The number of rounds fired are credited by round ID number and gun-target range (to nearest kilometer) in a round-counter matrix. See subroutine OUTPUT for the format of this matrix. The "Time used by fire-unit" clock is then increased to account for the time used by the fire unit to fire the required number of rounds against the target. Weapon system counters are then increased for the specific weapon system which defines the fire unit. The weight and cost of ammunition fired and the number of personnel, tanks and APC's defeated by the fire unit are credited to the appropriate weapon system. If actual target departure time indicates that the target has departed its location prior to the time of engagement, then no damage is credited to this mission, although the rounds fired and time used are still charged to the fire unit.

*NOTE: These processes are repeated in other subroutines where fire units are credited with the accomplishment of a mission. The process is detailed only for this subroutine and reference is made to this explanation where appropriate in other subroutines: DIVISN, SHMUVL, SHONVL & CORP.

Subroutine DIRSUP (cont)





After calculating the remaining personnel, tank and APC survivors in the target after firing this fire mission, a check is made to determine if the total damage inflicted on the target at this time meets the defeat level (50% damage). If so, the target is added to the defeated target list (TDFT) and the military worth of the target is added to the counter of military worth points scored. If the target was not defeated (<50% damage inflicted) the target is added to the "attacked-but-not-defeated" (TLOST) list. (This list contains the target ID number and the fractional personnel, tank and APC survivors remaining in the target. Should this target be reacquired later in the game, these survivor values will then be assigned to the target, so as to account for the previous damage inflicted). A proportionate amount of the targets' Military Worth is then added to the counter of Military Worth points scored.

The final step when a target is attacked, whether defeated or not, is to set a key to indicate that it has been attacked and control is returned to the main program.

Program Element: Interpolation

Symbolic Name: INTERP

Arguments in Call Statement:

(IR) - Identifies which of the input rounds is being considered.

(IA) - Identifies which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.

Subroutines which call INTERP: DIRSUP, AMASS, DIVISN, SHMUVL, SHONVL,

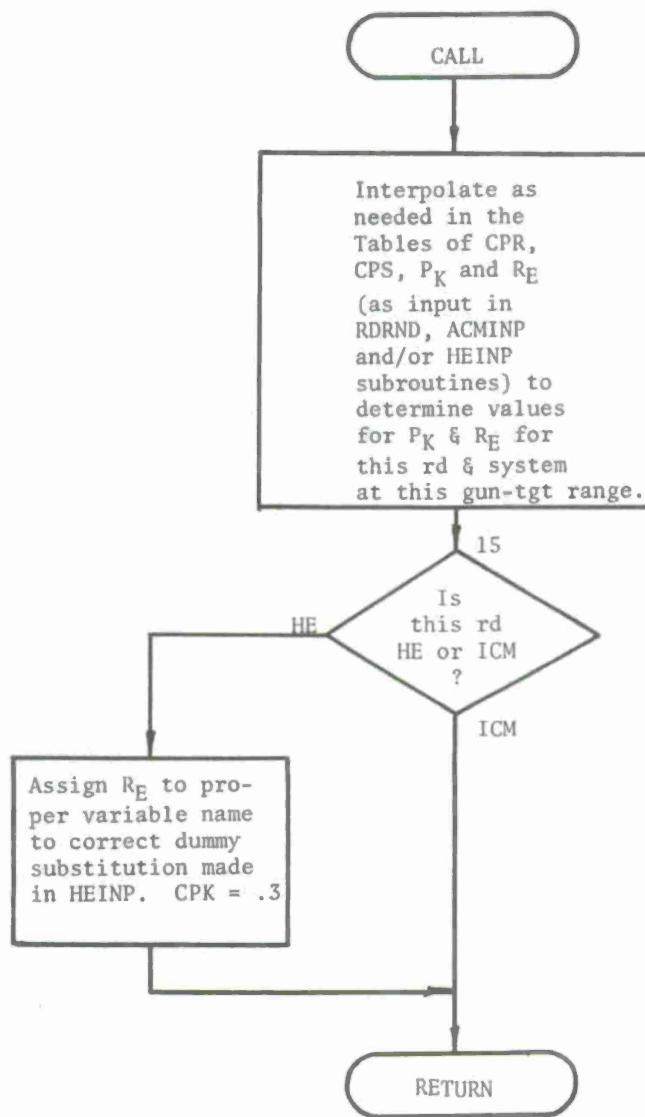
CORP

Subroutines called by INTERP: None

This subroutine provides interpolation of the input data for the various rounds (as input in RDRND, ACMINP and HEINP subroutines). It determines the probability of kill (P_K) and Radius of Effects (R_E) for a given round at a specific gun-target range against the five postures (personnel standing, prone and crouching and tanks and APC's) in both open and wooded environments.

NOTE: If the round under consideration is of the High Explosive (HE) type, this subroutine also assigns the P_K 's and R_E 's to the proper variable names. This corrects the "dummy" substitutions made in subroutine HEINP.

Subroutine INTERP



Program Element: Mass Fire Units

Symbolic Name: AMASS

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target which is being considered.

Subroutines which call AMASS: DIRSUP, DIVISN, CORP

Subroutines called by AMASS: INTERP, EFFECT

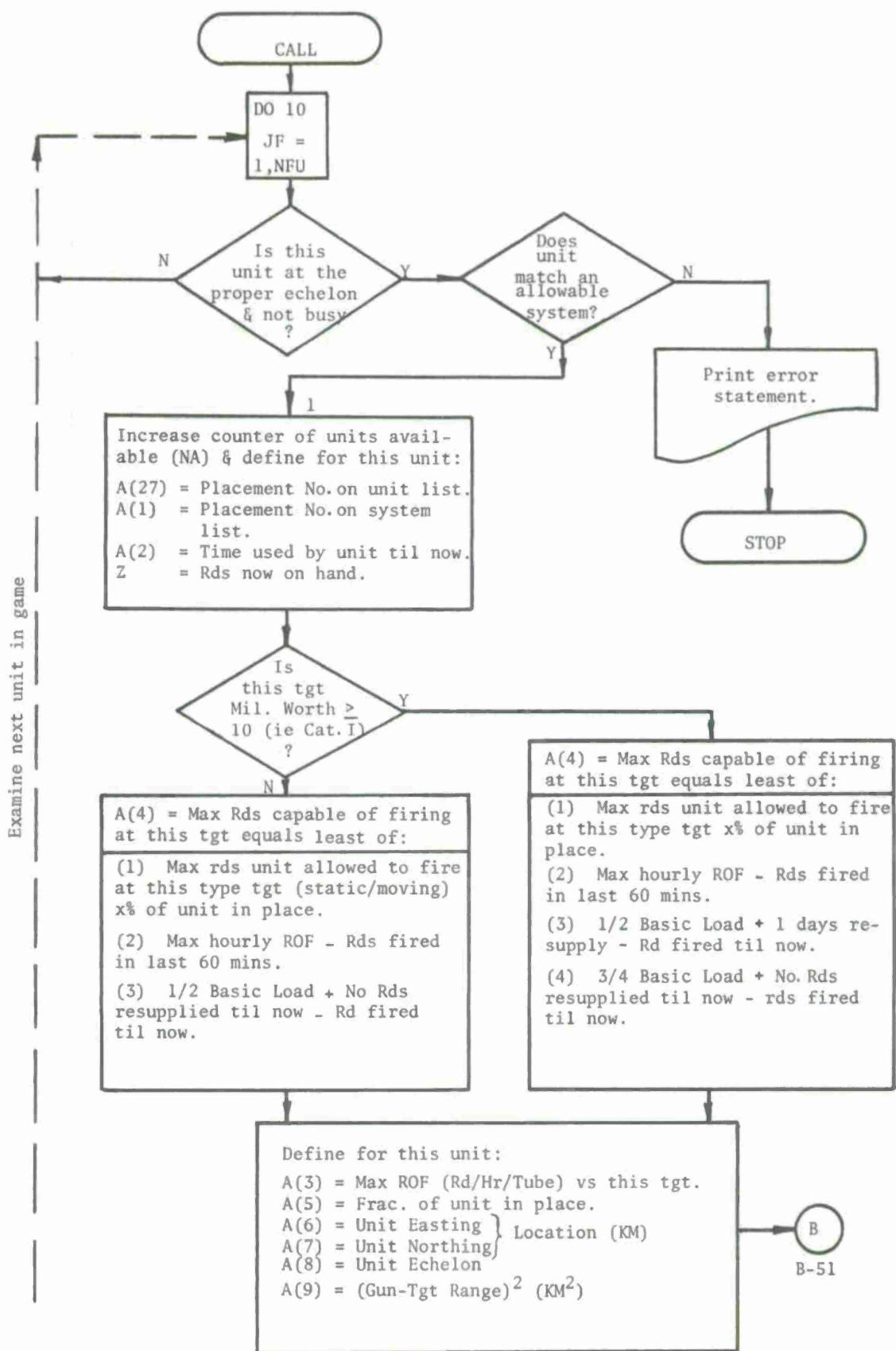
This subroutine examines all fire units at a given echelon and builds an array ("A" array) of units capable of contributing fire against the target under consideration.

The subroutine searches through the list of fire units in the mix, immediately rejecting those units which are not at the echelon under consideration and those which are busy (whose clocks indicate that they are already committed beyond the current 15-minute game interval). (An error print is made if a unit is in the game whose weapon system type is not allowed in the mix for the game being run).

If a fire unit passes these initial checks, the counter of available fire units (NA) is increased by one and the subroutine begins to fill in the 27-element list of the "A" array for the fire unit. (See a compilation of this array on page B-54).

The initial elements of the array define fire unit parameters such as weapon system type, time already used, maximum allowable rate of fire, unit location, unit echelon and fire unit-to-target range. The maximum number of rounds the unit is allowed to fire is also calculated based upon the target's military worth and various unit

Subroutine AMASS



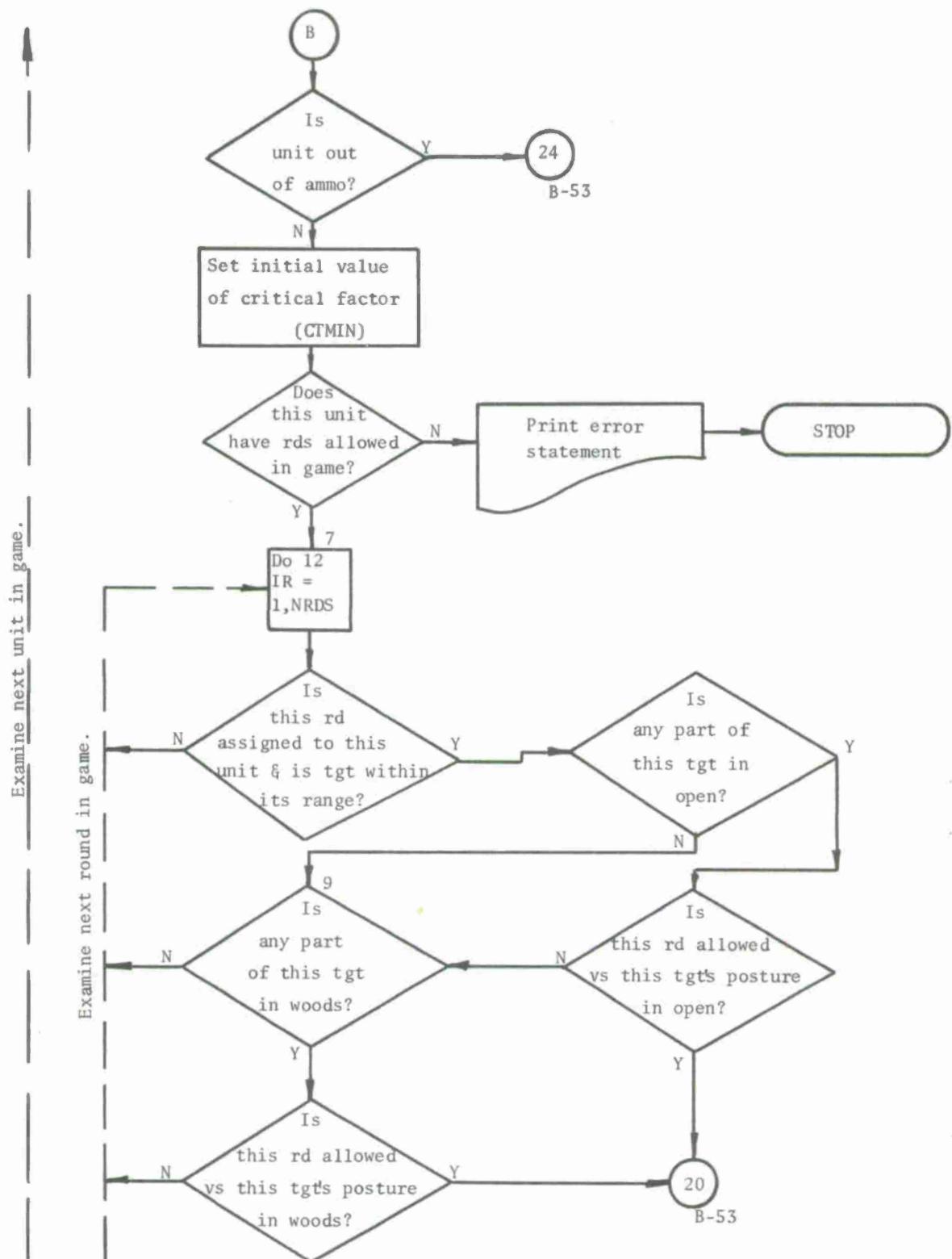
parameters. If the unit has no ammunition on hand, it is deleted from consideration and the next unit in the game is considered.

After checking to insure that at least one round has been defined (in RDFU) for use by this unit, all the rounds so defined are examined in order to choose a "best round" for use against this target. (If no rounds are so defined, an error print results).

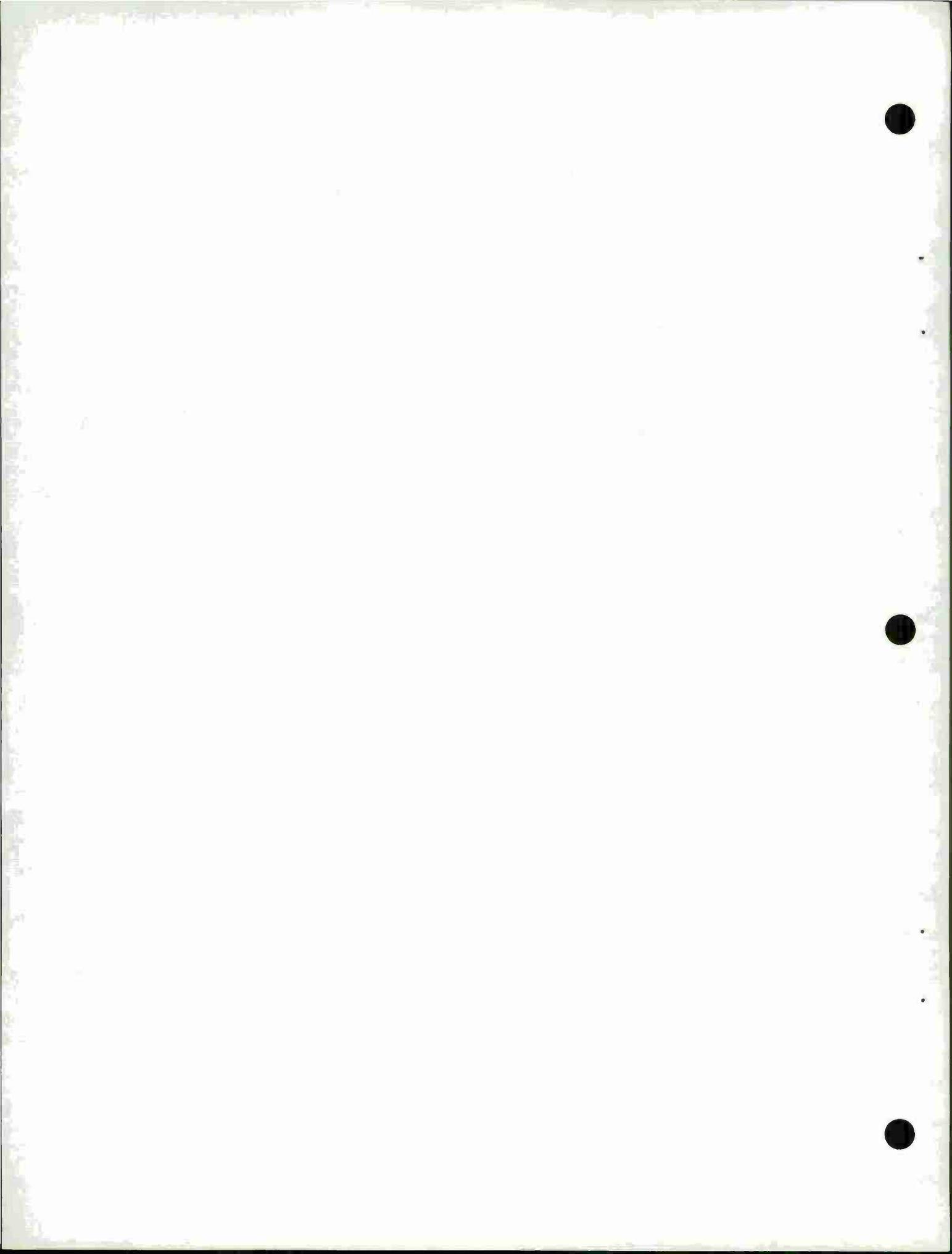
As each round is considered, initial checks are made to insure that a round's maximum range is within gun-target range and that the round is allowed against the particular target posture mix. Subroutines INTERP and EFFECT are then called to determine the number of those rounds needed by the unit, when firing alone, to reach the specified attack level. As these calculations are completed for each round, total required ammunition cost or weight (depending upon the specified allocation constraint defined in RDMIX) is compared with other rounds. After all rounds have been considered, the data for the "best round" (i.e. least cost or least weight) is assigned to the A array, and the next fire unit is examined.

If the total cost or weight of the "best round" exceeds a specified key value (CTI = 1,000,000), the fire unit is deleted from consideration. After all units at the specified echelon have been examined program control returns to the calling subroutine.

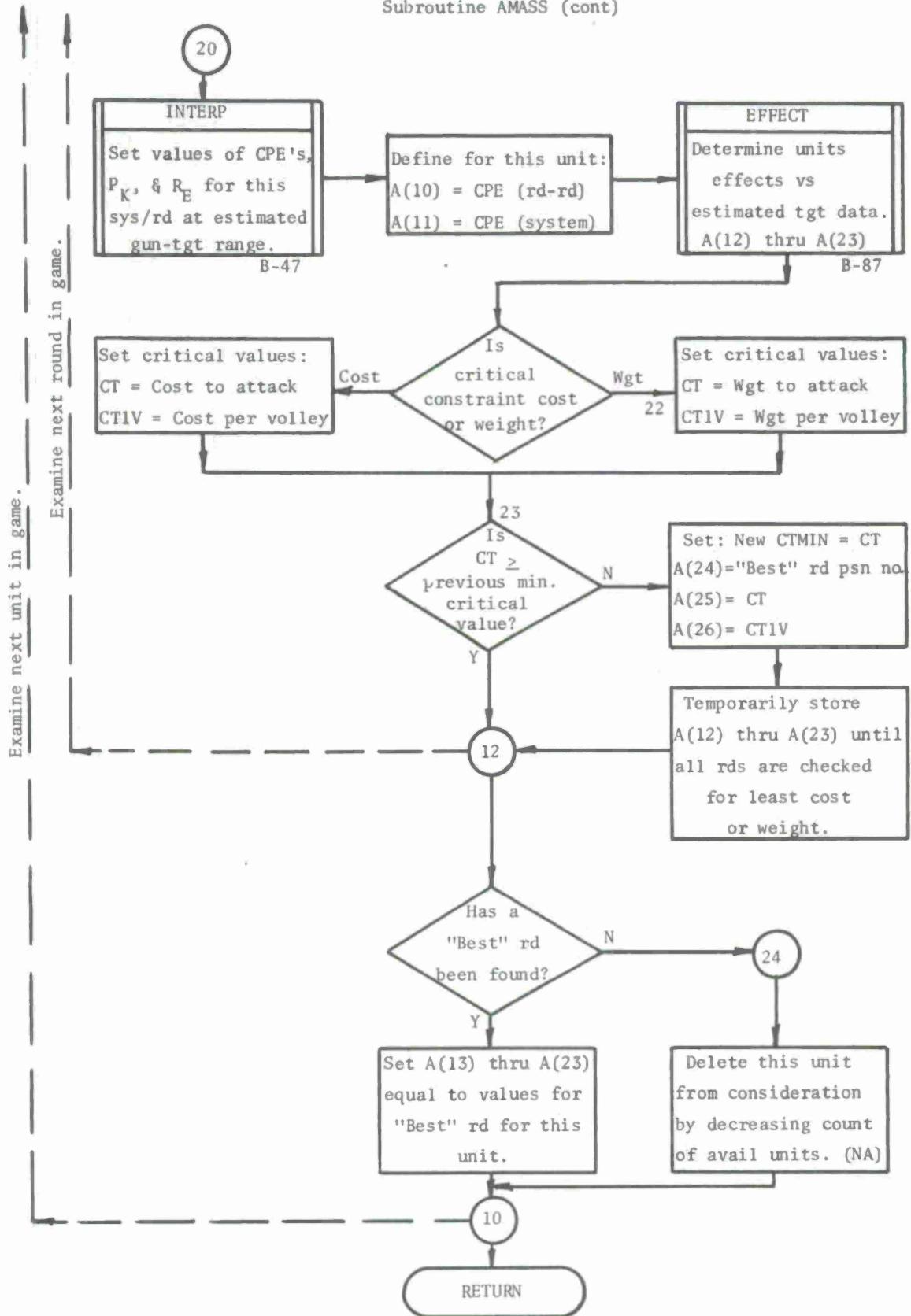
Subroutine AMASS (cont)



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Subroutine AMASS (cont)



ELEMENTS OF THE "A" ARRAY
(Defined for each capable FU)

Array Elements	Definition	Units	Where Calculated	Variable Name
A(1,NA)	Which of NSYS systems describes this FU.	Int.	AMASS	IS
2	Time already used by this FU.	Dec. Hrs.	AMASS	TUBFU(JF)
3	Max. rate-of-fire vs this target.	Rd/Hr/Tube	AMASS	DROF(IS) or SROF(IS)
4	No. rounds FU now capable of firing at tgt.	Rds	AMASS	R
5	Fraction of FU now emplaced.	Decimal	AMASS	FRWM(IS) or 1
6	Current FU Easting	KM	AMASS	XS(INS,JF)
7	Current FU Northing	KM	AMASS	YS(INS,JF)
8	FU Echelon	Int.	AMASS	MORG
9	(Unit-to-target Range) ²	KM ²	AMASS	-
10	CPE (Random) at this unit-target range	Decimal	INTERP	CPER
11	CPE (Total) at this unit-target range	Decimal	INTERP	CPET
12	% of target survivors from 1 volley fire.	Decimal	EFFECT	OVN
13	Rds. needed by FU alone to meet attack level	Rds	EFFECT	-
14	% of standing personnel survivors from 1 volley	Decimal	EFFECT	-
15	% of prone personnel survivors from 1 volley	Decimal	EFFECT	-
16	% of crouching personnel survivors from 1 volley	Decimal	EFFECT	-
17	% of tank survivors from 1 volley	Decimal	EFFECT	-
18	% of APC survivors from 1 volley	Decimal	EFFECT	-
19	% of standing personnel survivors from all req. rds.	Decimal	EFFECT	-
20	% of prone personnel survivors from all req. rds.	Decimal	EFFECT	-
21	% of crouching personnel survivors from all req. rds.	Decimal	EFFECT	-

ELEMENTS OF THE "A" ARRAY (CONT'D)

(Defined for each capable FU)

Array Elements	Definition	Units	Where Calculated	Variable Name
22	% of tank survivors from all req. rds.	Decimal	EFFECT	-
23	% of APC survivors from all req. rds.	Decimal	EFFECT	-
24	Which of NRDS is "best round"	Int.	AMASS	IR
25	Total Weight or Cost of all required rounds	K\$ or Metric Tons	AMASS	CT
26	Weight or Cost of 1 volley	K\$ or Metric Tons	AMASS	CT1V
27	Which of the NFU units is being considered.	Int.	AMASS	JF

Program Element: General Support Echelon

Symbolic Name: DIVISN

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target which is being considered.

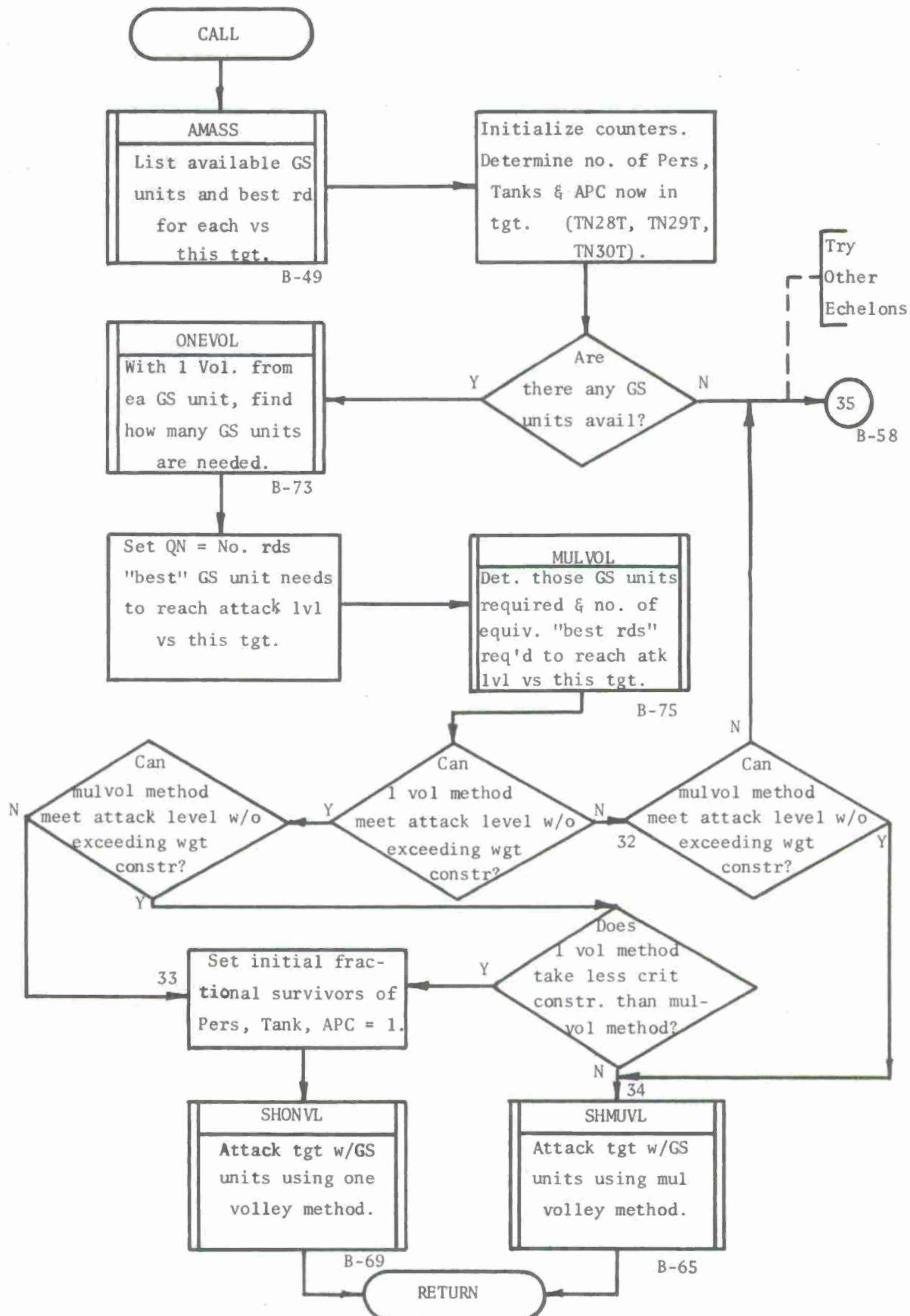
Subroutines which call DIVISN: Main Program, DIRSUP

Subroutines called by DIVISN: AMASS, ONEVOL, MULVOL, SHMUVL, SHONVL, INTERP, EFFECT, CORP

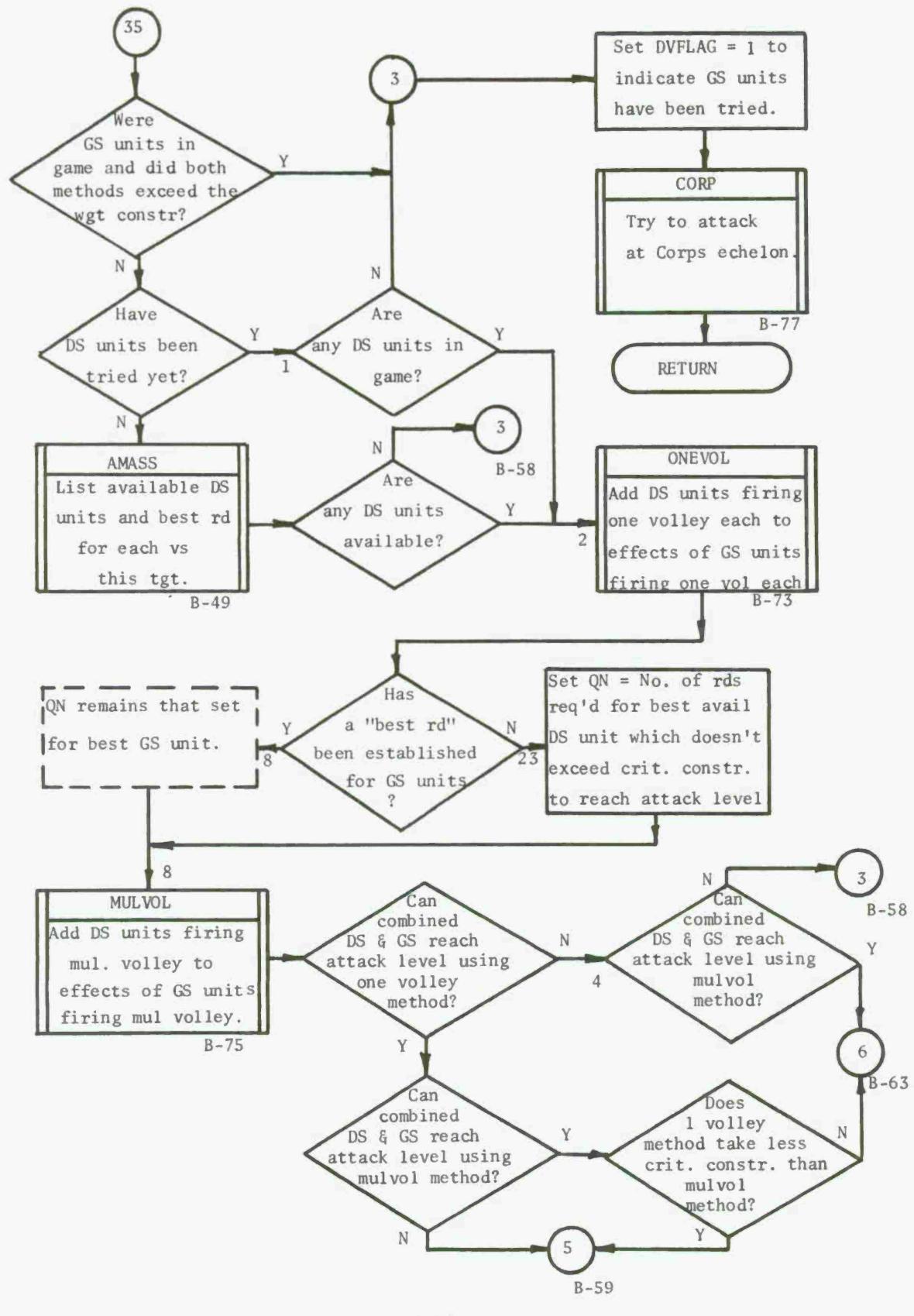
This subroutine, when called from the main program, provides the initial attempt to fire upon General Support-acquired targets; and, when called from DIRSUP, it attempts to fire upon DS acquired targets that cannot be attacked by the closest DS fire unit to the target. After keys are set to indicate the GS level, subroutine AMASS is called to provide a list of available DIVISN(GS) units. Assuming GS units are available, subroutines ONEVOL and MULVOL are then called to determine how many GS units must be massed to reach the attack level when firing only one volley per unit (ONEVOL) and then when firing all rounds allowed from each unit (MULVOL).

After checking to insure that the overall ammunition weight constraint (15 or 30 tons, depending on target category) is not exceeded, the subroutine then calls SHONVL if the one-volley method requires less cost or weight of ammo; or SHMUVL is called if the multi-volley method requires less cost or weight. These two subroutines consider the target to be attacked and appropriate counters are increased to account for rounds fired and time used (as explained in DIRSUP). Control is then returned to the main program.

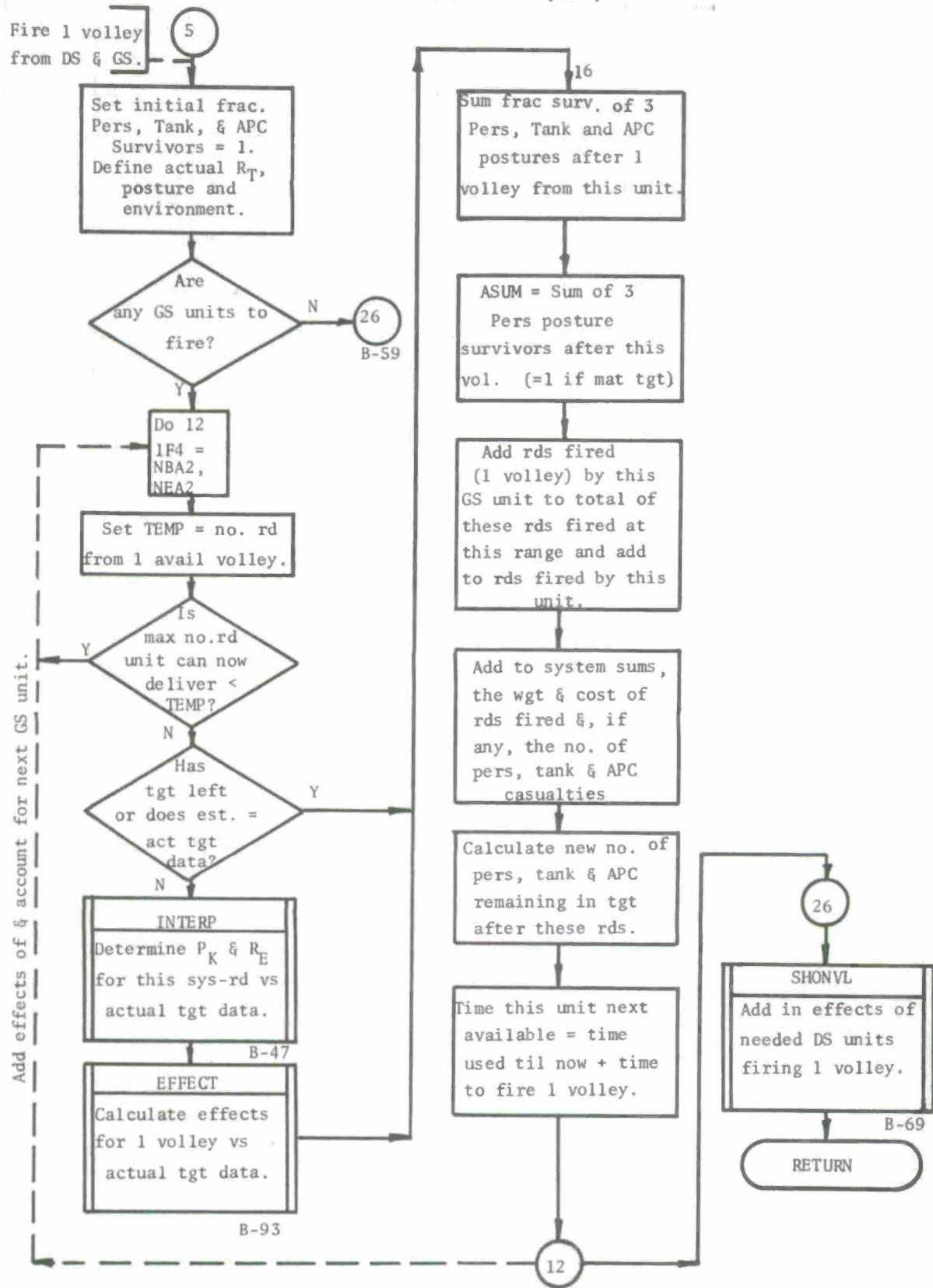
Subroutine DIVISN



Subroutine DIVISN (cont)



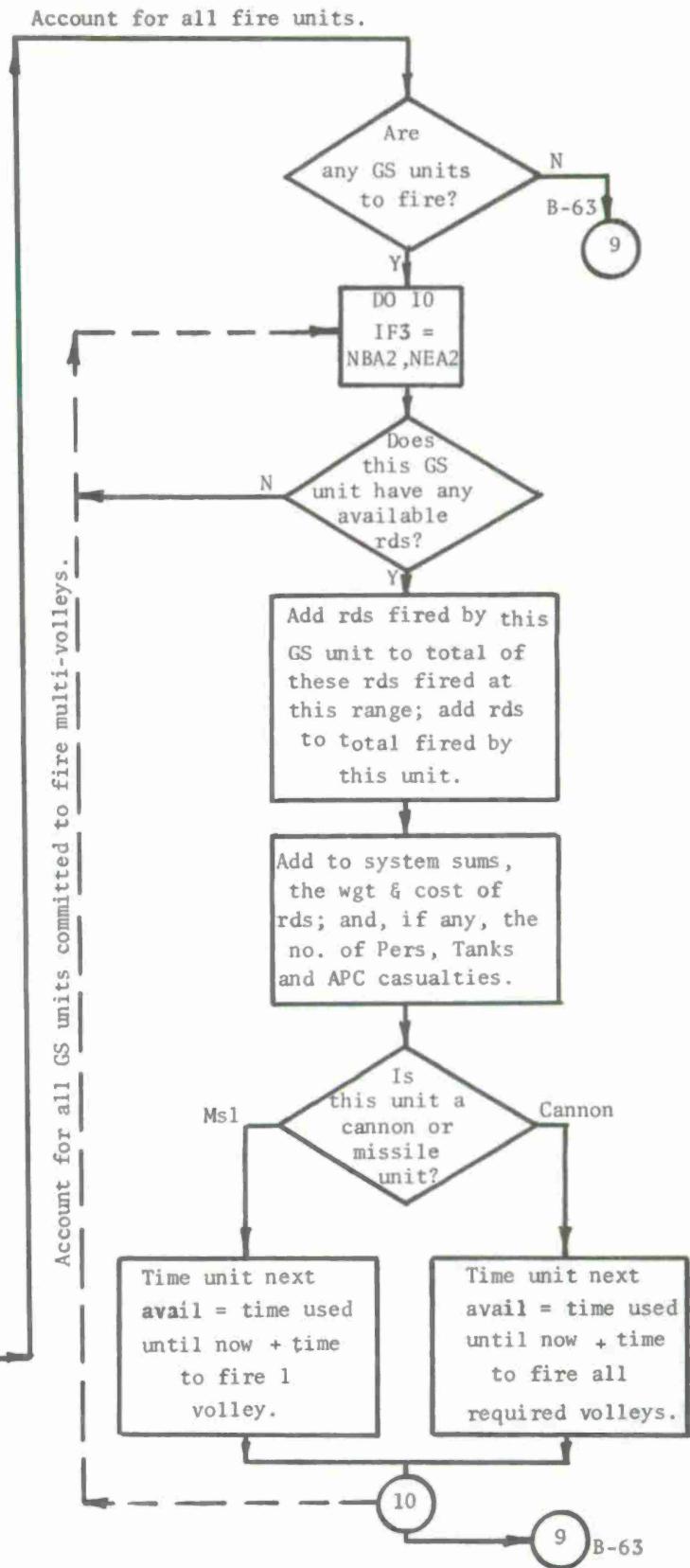
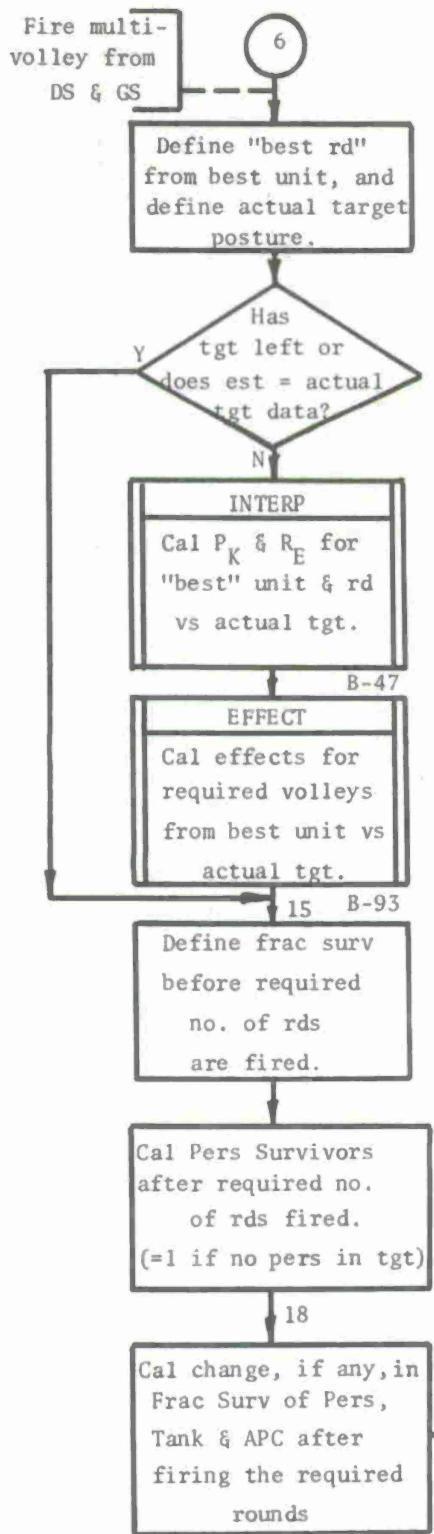
Subroutine DIVISN (cont)

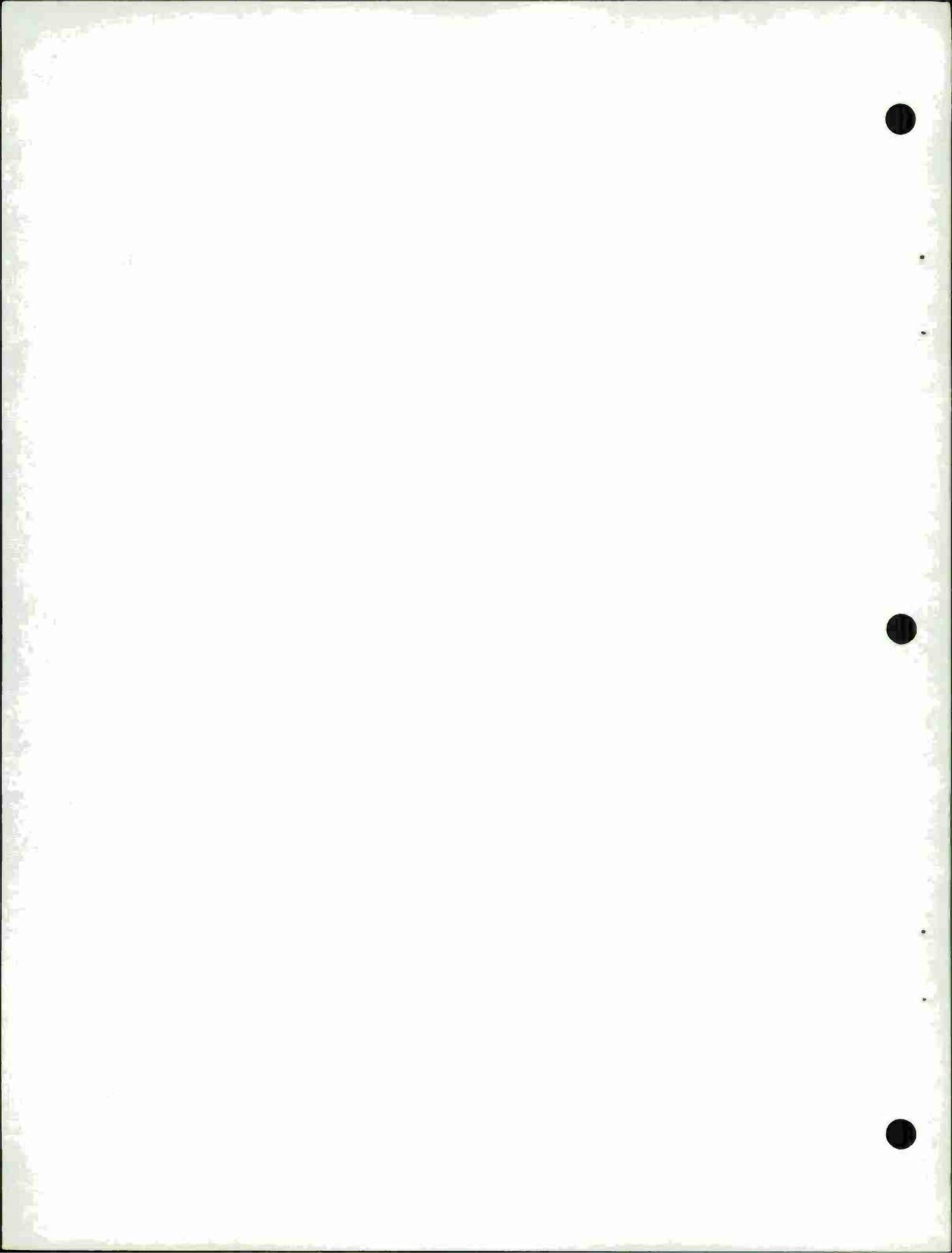


If neither the one-volley nor multi-volley methods can accumulate enough rounds at the GS level to reach the specified attack level (and provided the ammunition overall weight constraint has not been exceeded) DS units are then examined in an attempt to supplement the GS units. If GS and DS units together can reach the attack level with either one-volley or multi-volley attack (without exceeding the weight constraints) then the appropriate subroutine is called to account for the GS and DS combined attack and appropriate counters are increased as above.

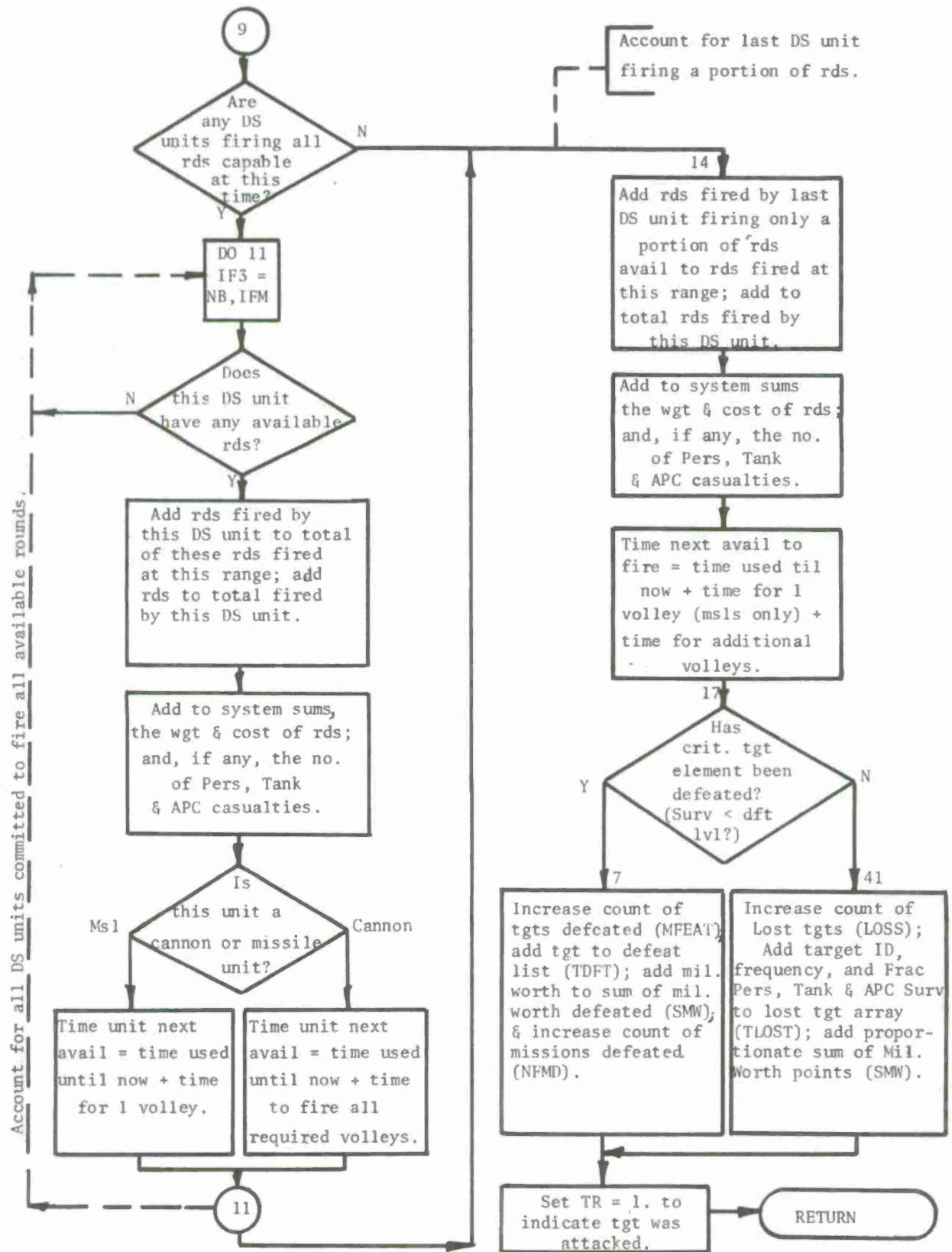
If neither attack method is successful for GS and DS units combined (whether for insufficient rounds available or for excessive ammunition weight) the CORP subroutine is called to attempt CORPS echelon attack.

Subroutine DIVISN (cont)





Subroutine DIVISN (cont)



Program Element: Shoot Multi-Volley

Symbolic Name: SHMUVL

Arguments in Call Statement:

(IT) - Identifies position on target list of target being attacked.

(JF) - Identifies first (best) Fire Unit to fire on this target.

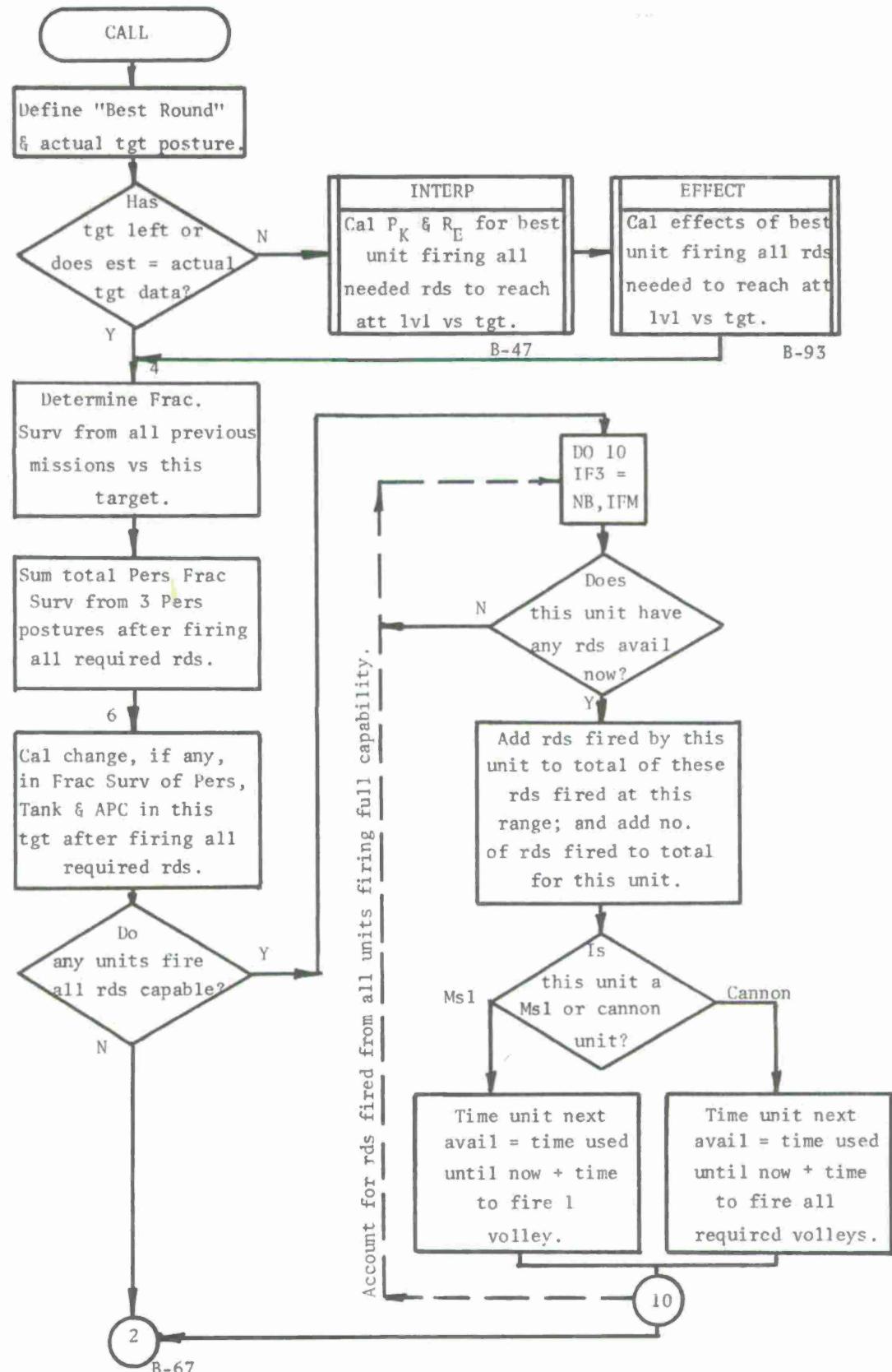
Subroutines which call SHMUVL: DIVISN, CORP

Subroutines called by SHMUVL: INTERP, EFFECT

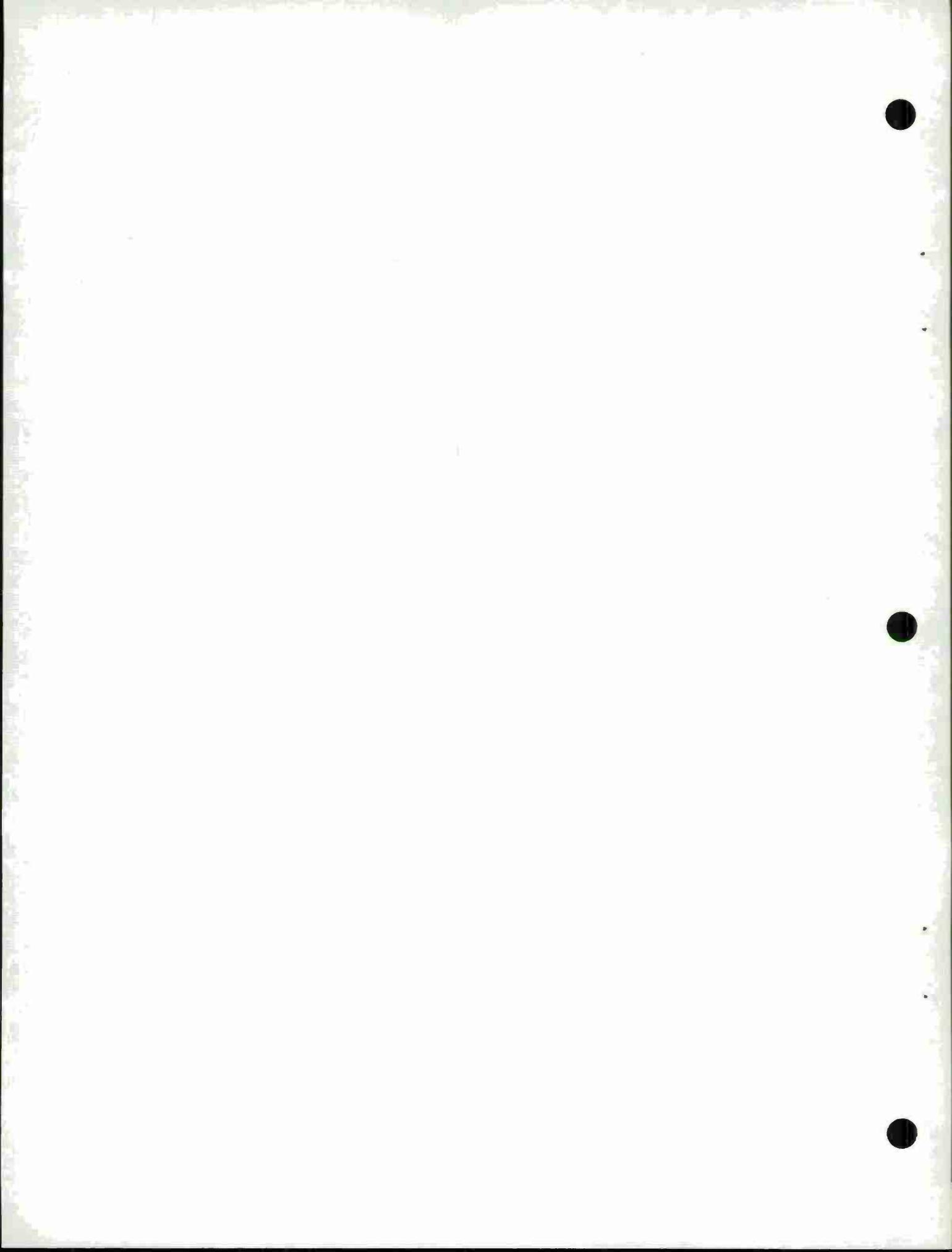
This subroutine is called when DIVISN or CORP subroutines have determined that a target is to be attacked using the multi-volley method of attack. As explained in detail in the DIRSUP subroutine, an accounting is made of the damage inflicted on the target by each unit firing; also, the number of rounds fired and time used by each of the fire units at a particular echelon are credited to the appropriate units. (The particular echelon treated in this subroutine is the lowest ranking echelon which contributes to the attack, and therefore, that echelon whose last unit to contribute may fire only a portion of its available rounds.)

This SHMUVL subroutine also increases the "defeated" or "lost" list as appropriate, before returning control to the calling subroutine.

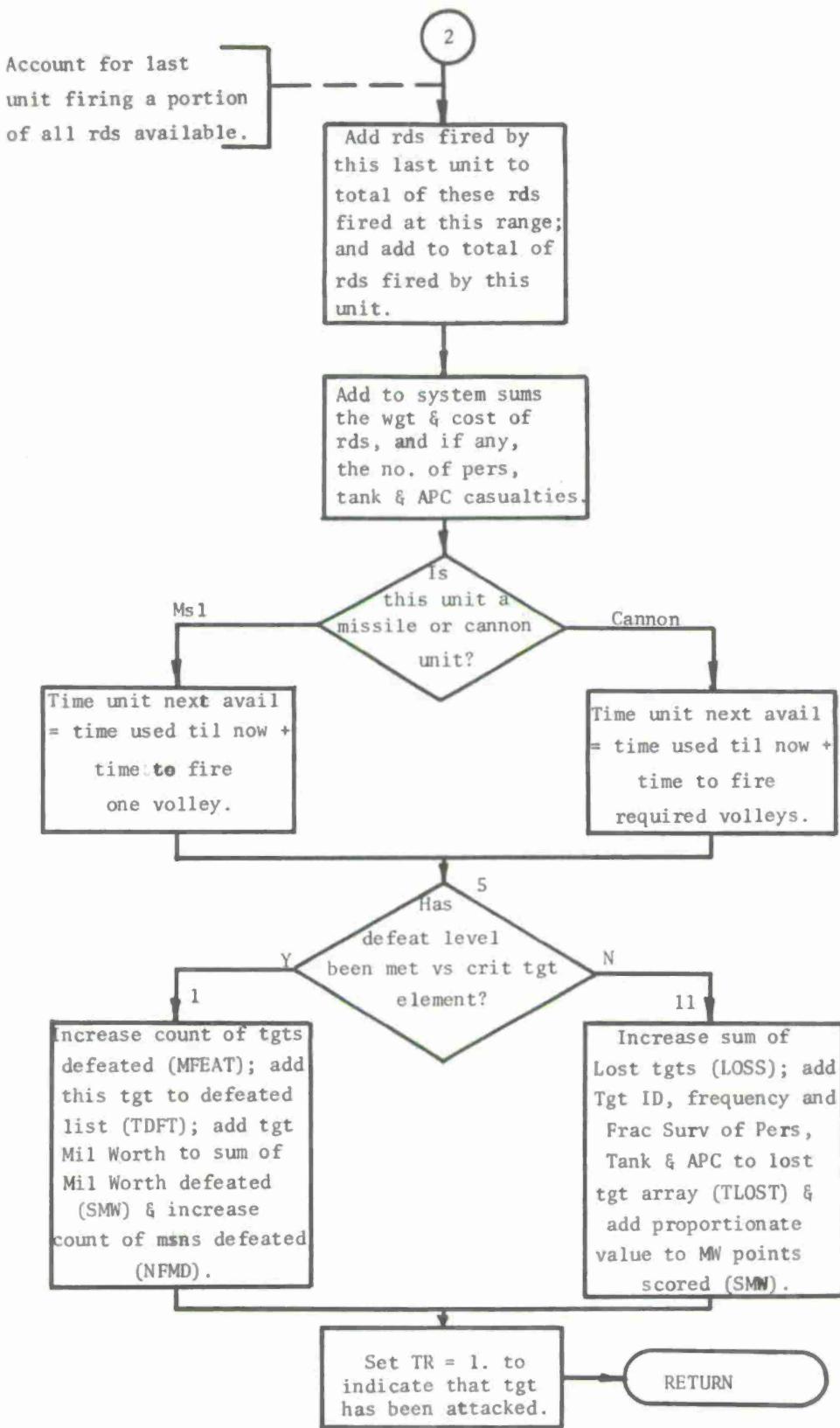
Subroutine SHMUVL



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Subroutine SHMUVI (cont)



Program Element: Shoot One-Volley

Symbolic Name: SHONVL

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being attacked.

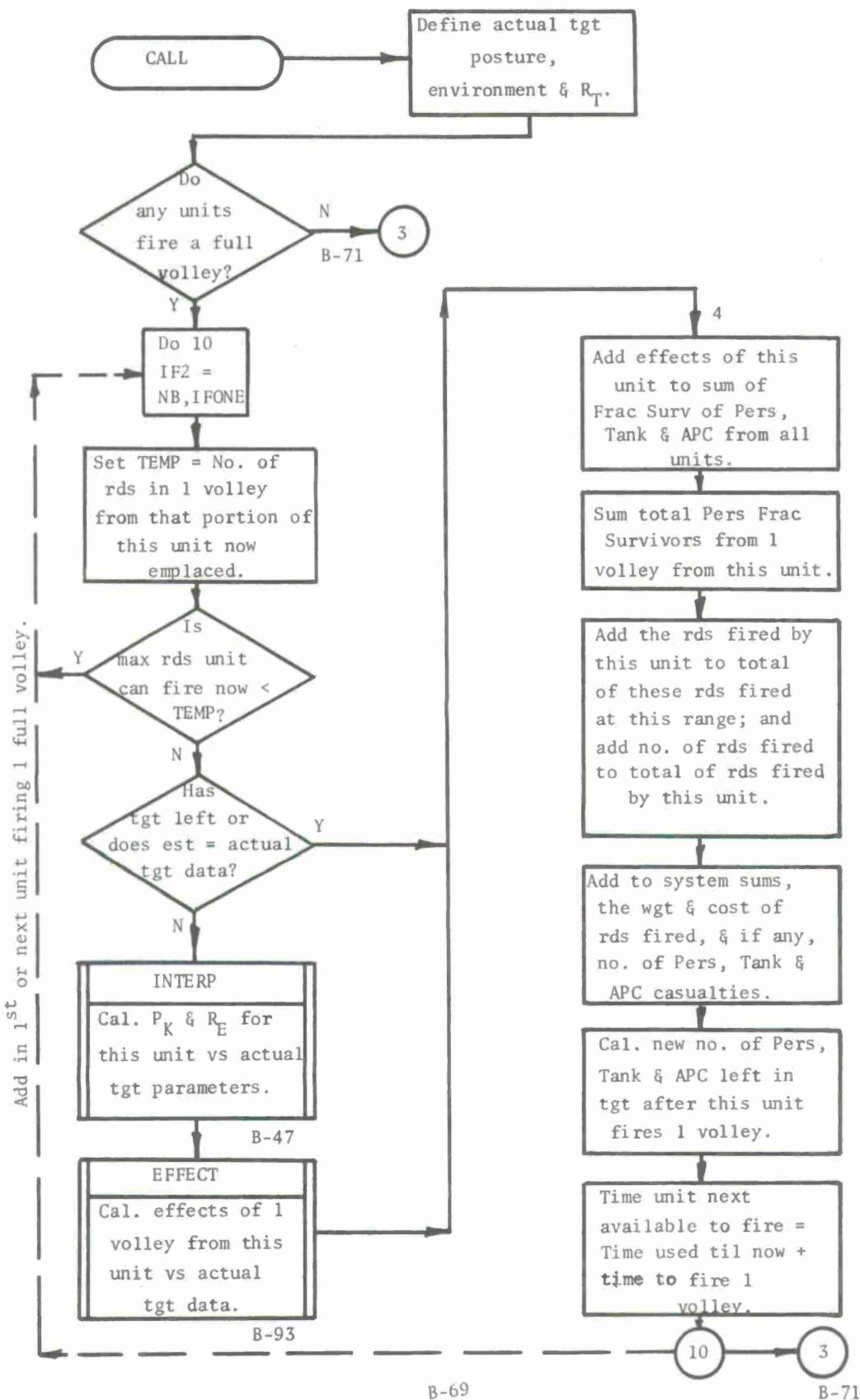
Subroutines which call SHONVL: DIVISN, CORP

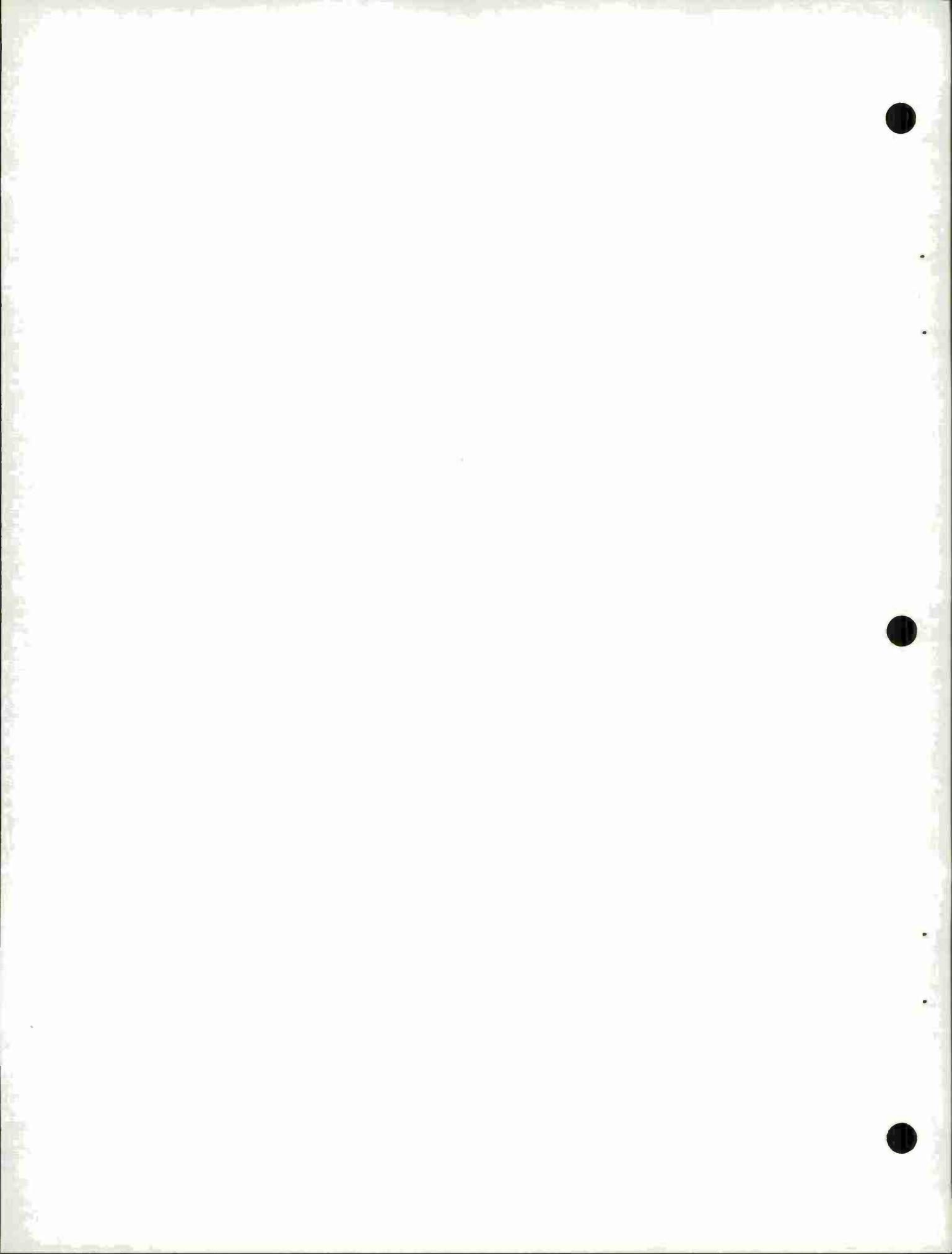
Subroutines called by SHONVL: INTERP, EFFECT

This subroutine is called when DIVISN or CORP subroutines have determined that a target is to be attacked using the one-volley method of attack. As explained in detail in the DIRSUP subroutine, an accounting is made of rounds fired, damage inflicted, and time used by each fire unit at a particular echelon. (The echelon considered is the lowest echelon which contributes to the attack, i.e., that echelon whose last unit to contribute may fire only a portion of a volley.)

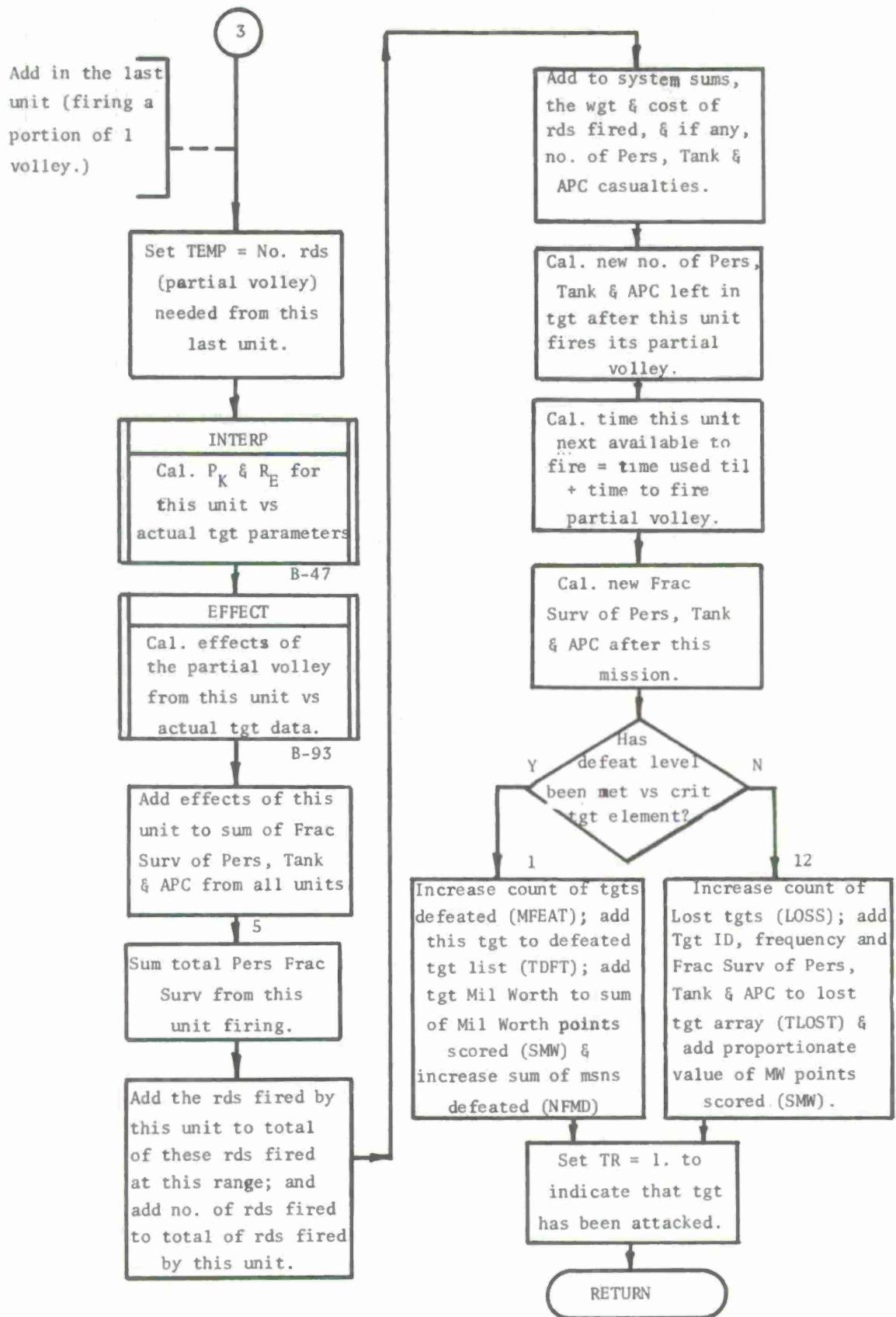
The subroutine also increases the "defeated" or "lost" list as appropriate, before returning control to the calling subroutine.

Subroutine SHONVL





Subroutine SHONVL (cont)



Program Element: Attempt One-Volley Method

Symbolic Name: ONEVOL

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being considered.

Subroutines which call ONEVOL: DIVISN, CORP

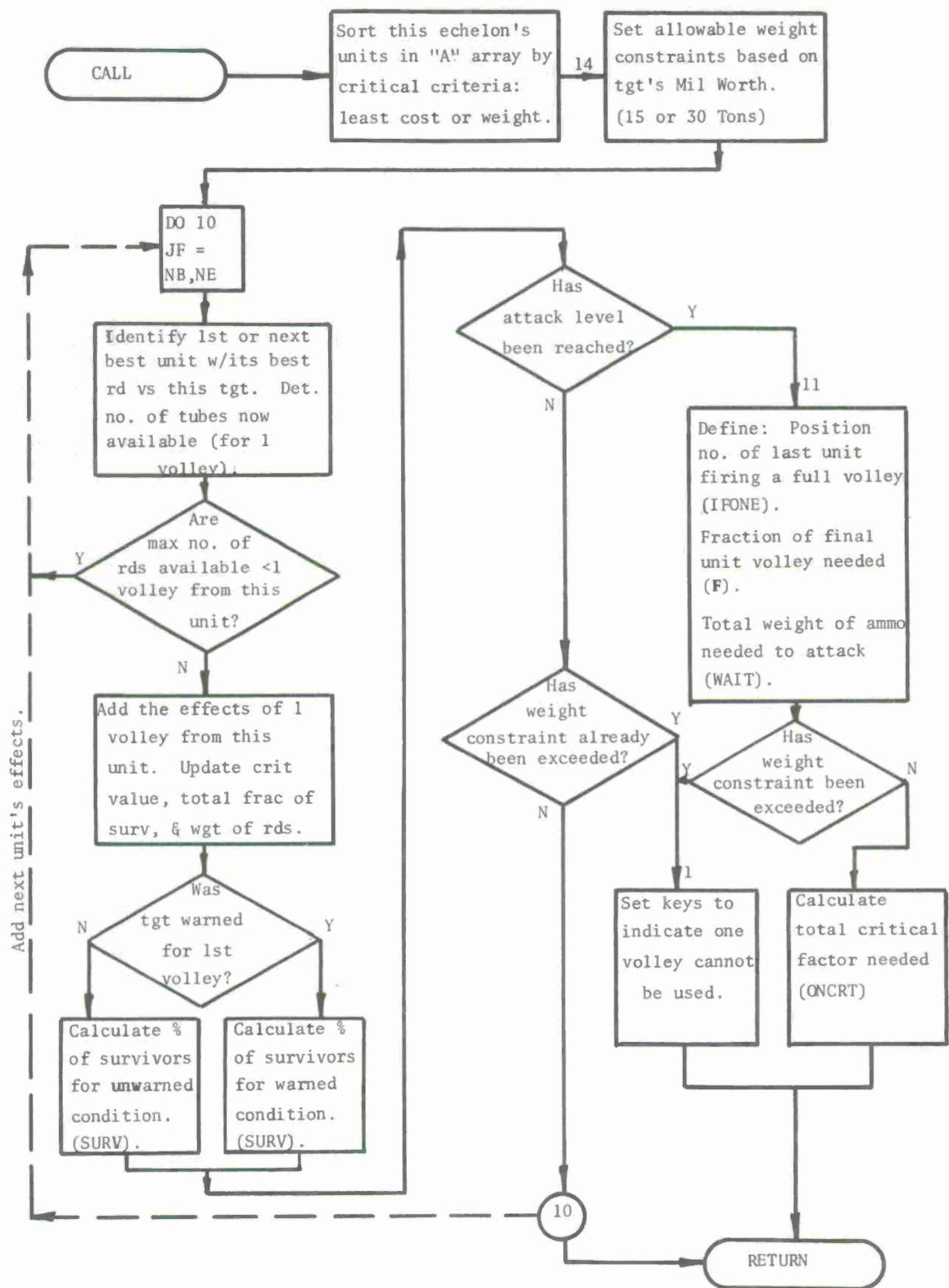
Subroutines called by ONEVOL: None

This subroutine is called by DIVISN and CORP subroutines to determine whether one-volley fired from each available fire unit (at specified echelon(s)) can reach the attack level needed to engage the target.

The subroutine begins by sorting the available fire units (as determined in AMASS) using the critical factor of least weight or least cost (as specified in RDMIX) as the sorting criteria. Units are then added in the sorted order until enough rounds are made available to reach the specified attack level. When the attack level is finally reached or exceeded by adding in the next available unit, a calculation is made to determine what fraction of that unit's rounds are required to just meet the attack level. Should the addition of a unit's rounds cause the overall weight constraint to be exceeded, keys are set to indicate that the one-volley method cannot be used against this target. If a unit does not have enough rounds on hand to fire one round from each of its guns, that unit is not permitted to add its rounds to the mission.

At the completion of the calculation, program control is returned to the calling subroutine.

Subroutine ONEVOL



Program Element: Attempt Multi-Volley Method

Symbolic Name: MULVOL

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being considered.

Subroutines which call MULVOL: DIVISN, CORP

Subroutines called by MULVOL: None

This subroutine is called by DIVISN and CORP subroutines to determine whether multi-volleys (all allowable, available rounds) from all available fire units (at specified echelon(s)) can reach the attack level needed to engage the target.

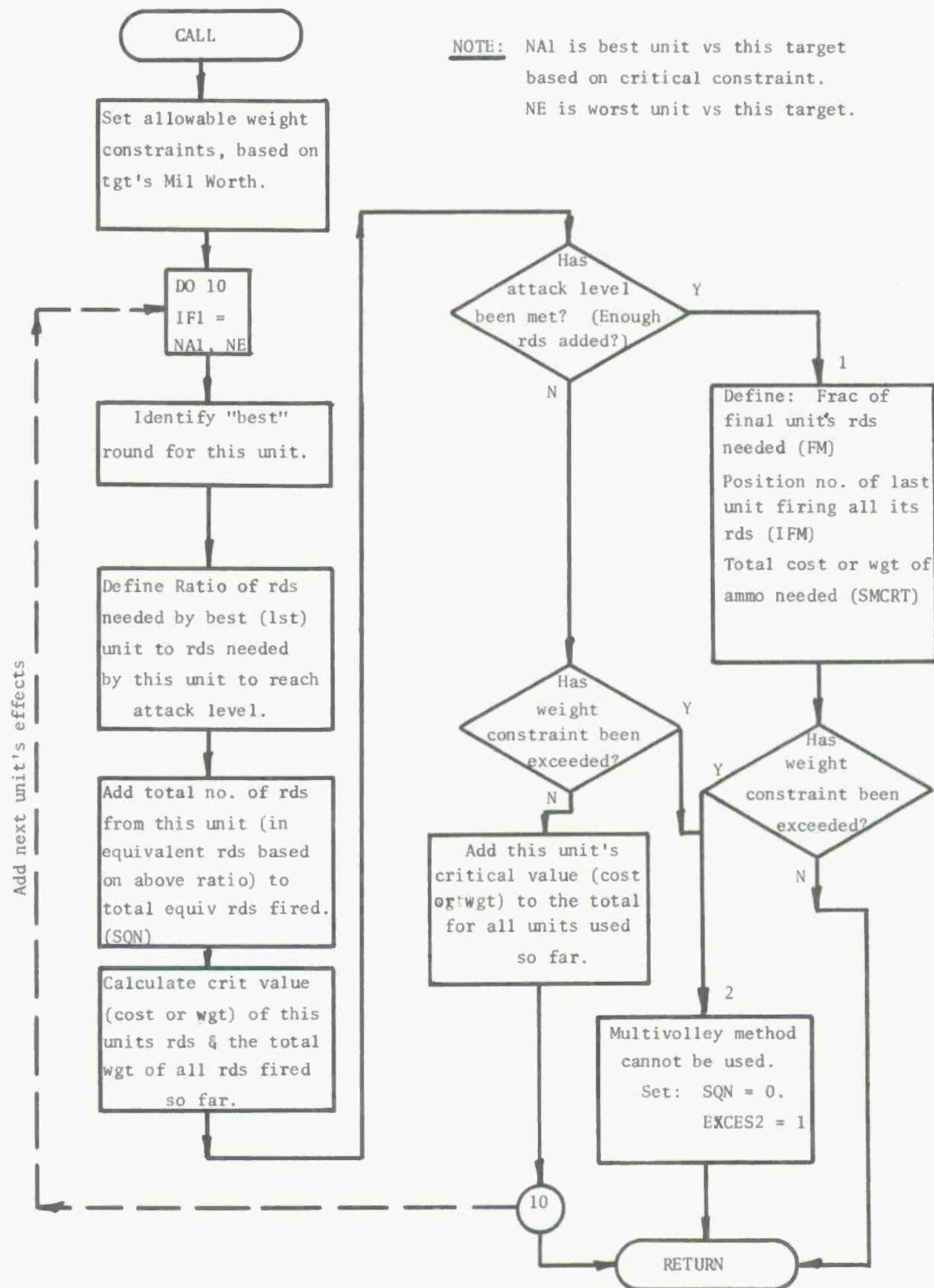
Units are added in the sorted order determined in ONEVOL, with each unit adding in all its available rounds (as determined by the fire unit and ammunition constraints in AMASS). The round for the first ("best") fire unit is set as the base round, against which the effects of other unit's rounds are compared, to establish their equivalent effects in terms of the "best" round.

As with the ONEVOL subroutine, units are added until sufficient "equivalent best rounds" are available to reach the specified attack level. The fractional part of the last unit's rounds needed to just meet the attack level is also calculated.

If the overall weight constraint is exceeded by the addition of any unit's rounds, keys are set to indicate that the multi-volley method cannot be used against this target.

At the completion of the calculation, control is returned to the calling subroutine.

Subroutine MULVOL



Program Element: CORPS Echelon

Symbolic Name: CORP

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being considered.

Subroutines which call CORP: Main Program, DIVISN

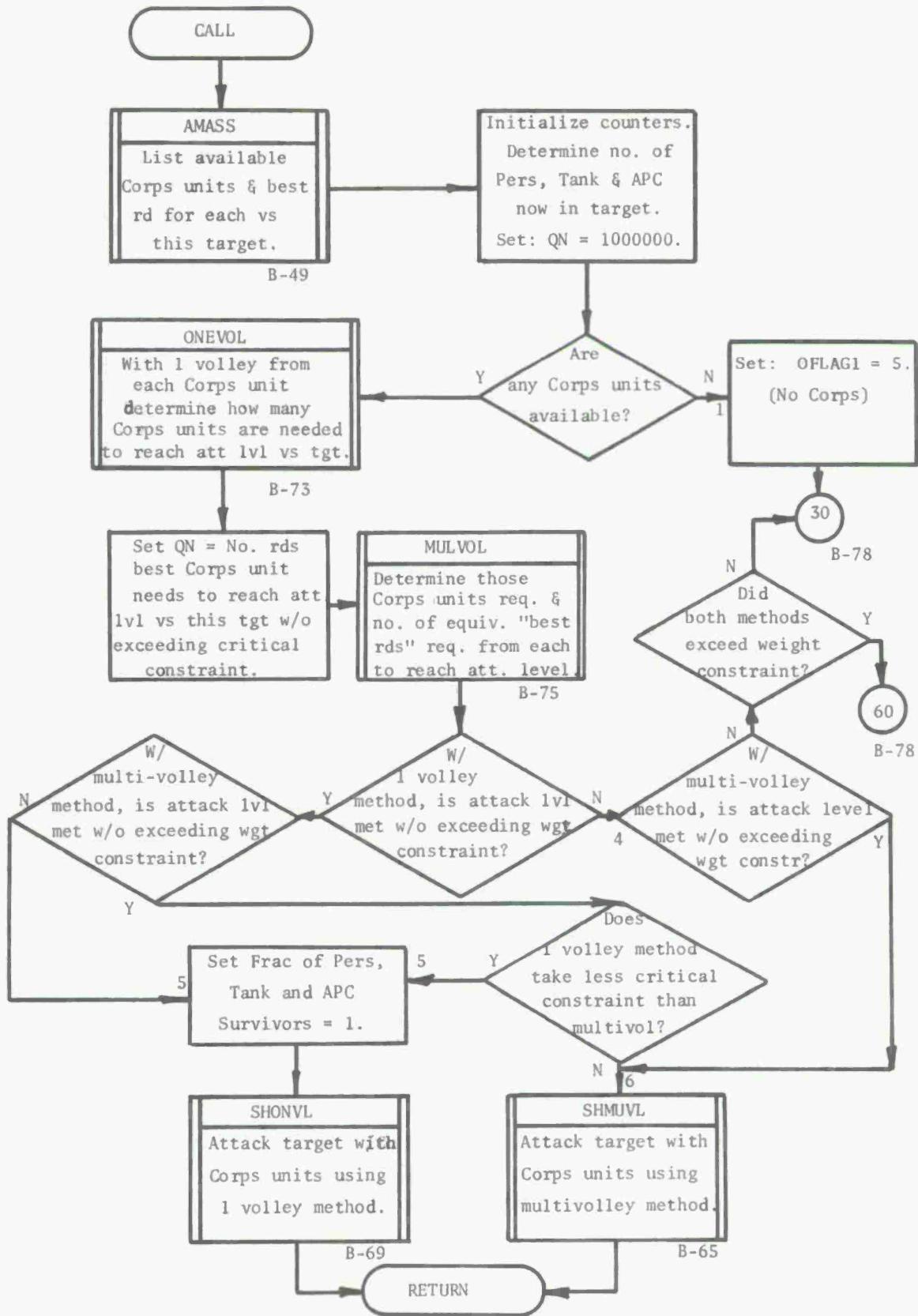
Subroutines called by CORP: AMASS, ONEVOL, MULVOL, SHMUVL, SHONVL,
INTERP, EFFECT

This subroutine, when called from the main program, provides the initial attempt to fire upon Corps-acquired targets; and, when called from DIVISN, it attempts to fire upon DS-and GS-acquired targets that cannot be attacked at the DS and GS levels.

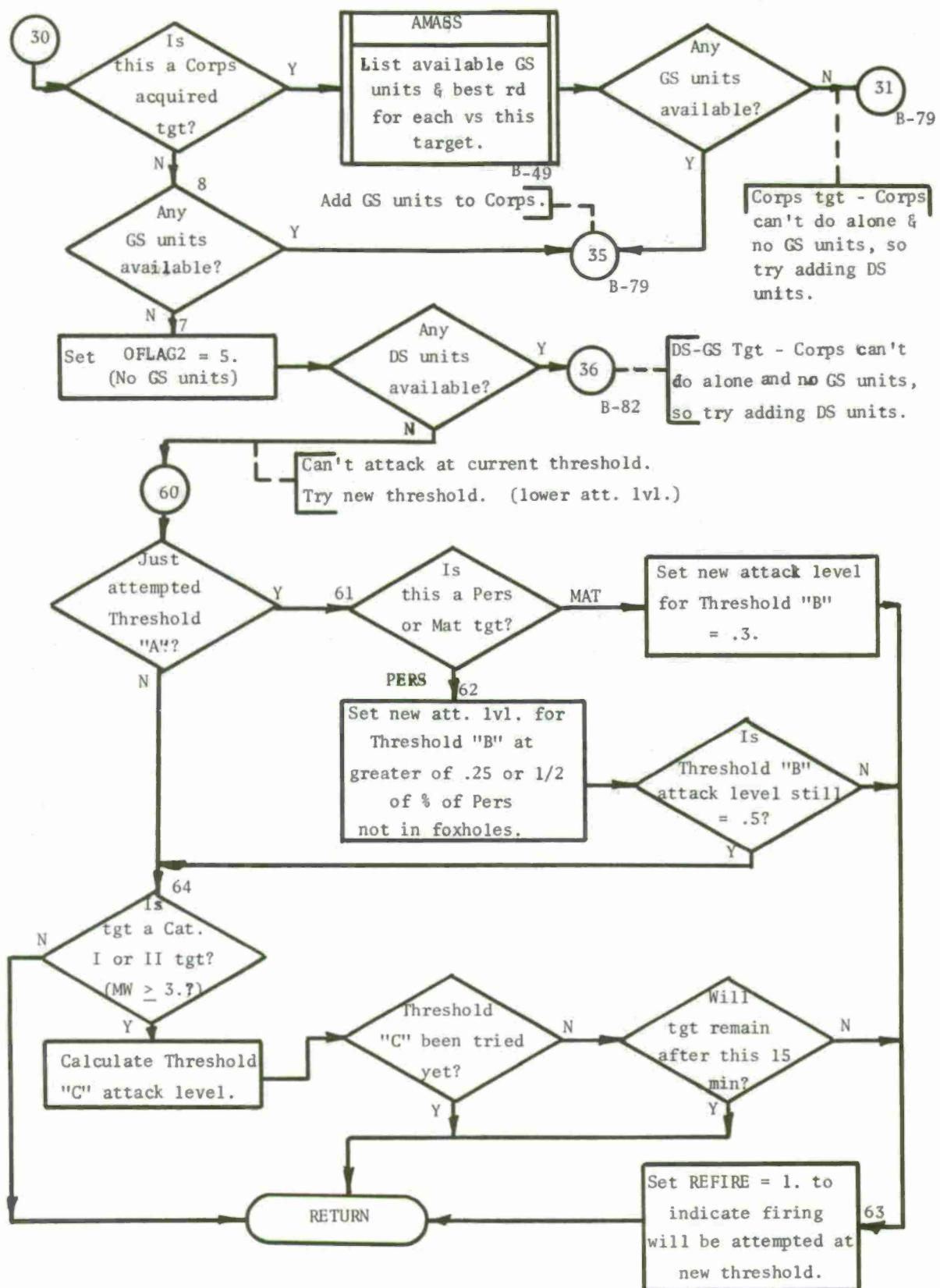
After AMASS is called to provide a list of available Corps units, one-volley (ONEVOL) and multi-volley (MULVOL) methods of attack are first examined for Corps echelon units only. If attack levels cannot be reached by the Corps units, then available GS and finally DS units are added in turn. Whenever the attack level can be met within the overall weight constraint by either method of attack, appropriate calculations are made to credit the damage inflicted, rounds fired and time used by each fire unit participating. If both attack methods meet the attack level, then the one using least ammunition cost or weight, depending on the criteria, is chosen. (Appropriate subroutines (AMASS, ONEVOL, MULVOL, SHMUVL and SHONVL) are called as necessary to provide the needed calculations.)

If a search through all units (Corps, GS and DS) cannot mass sufficient rounds, or if the overall weight constraint is exceeded at

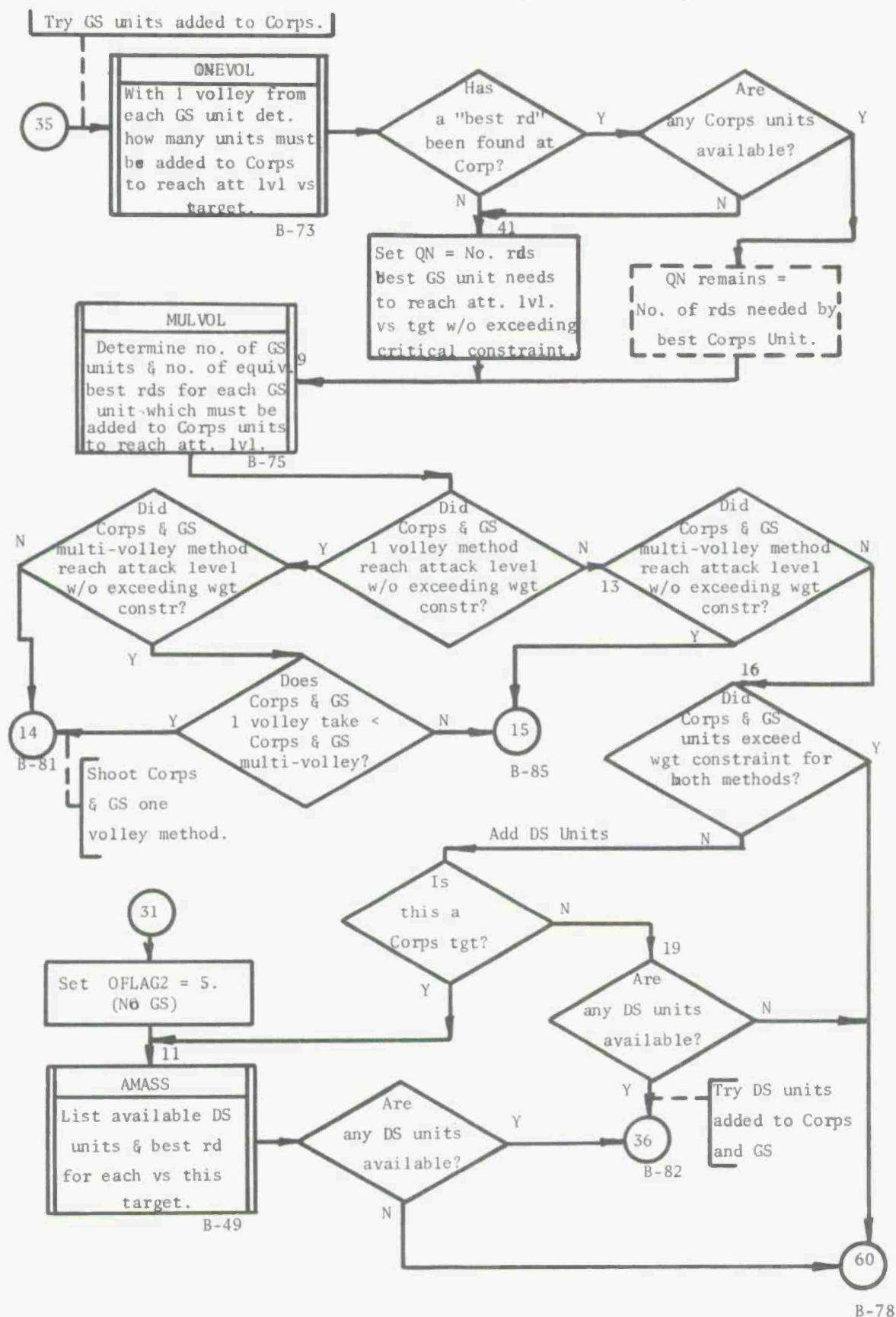
Subroutine CORP



Subroutine CORP (cont)



Subroutine CORP (cont)

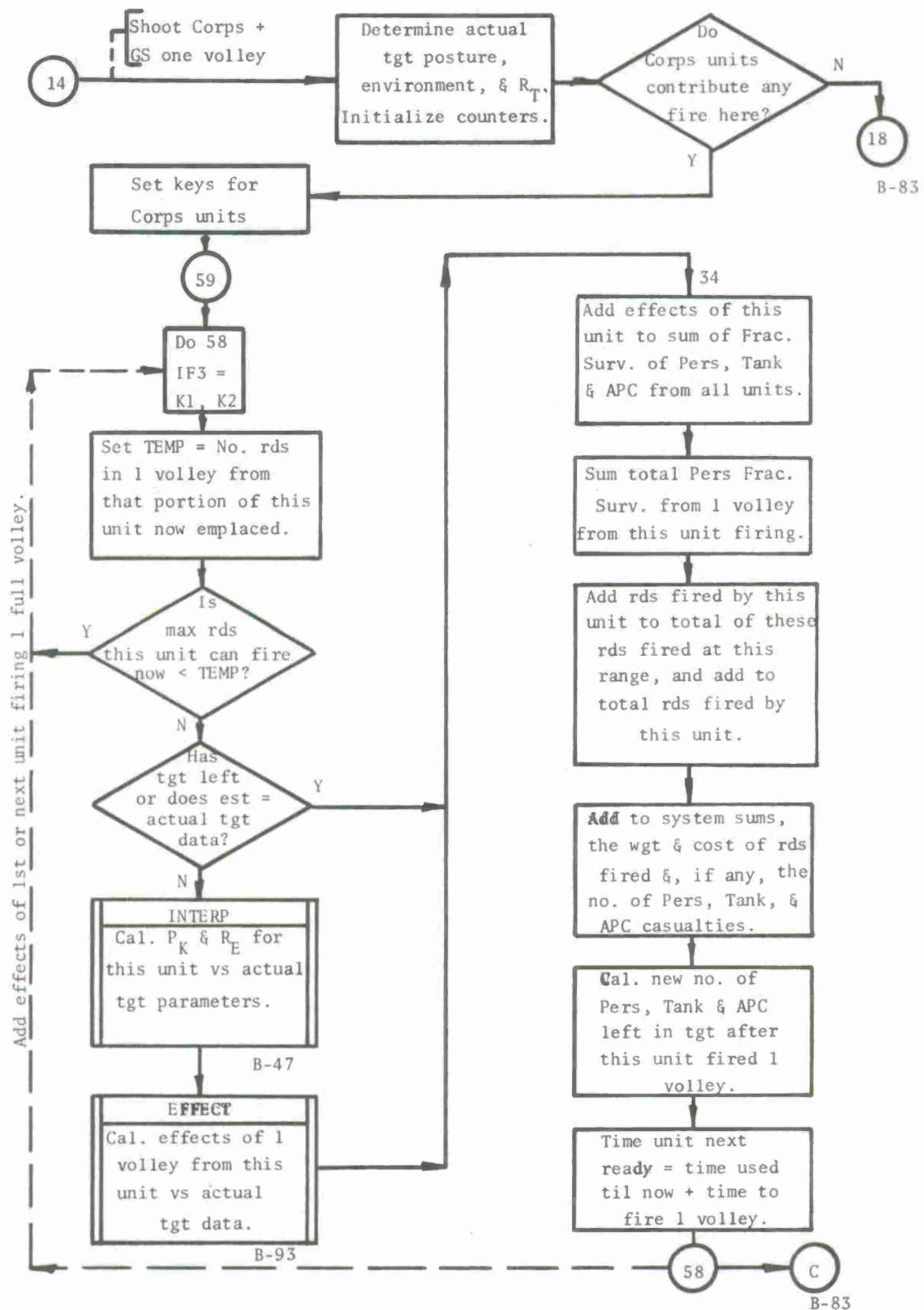


any time, the target cannot be attacked at the specified attack level.

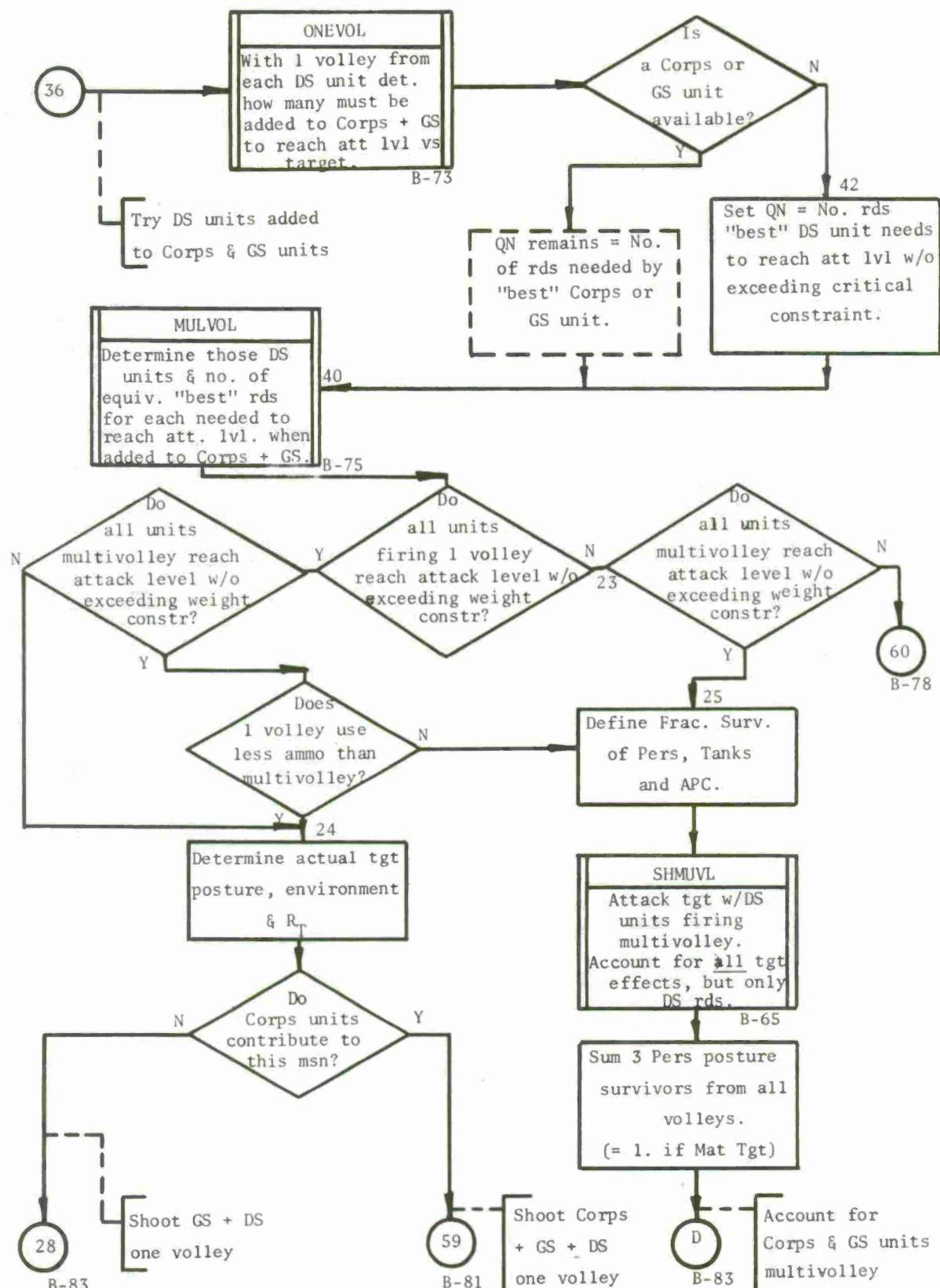
If the initial attempt (at Threshold A-50% attack level) fails, CORP subroutine then calculates a new (lower) attack level (Threshold B) and returns program control to the main program to immediately reattempt attack at the lower level. If attempts to fire at this lower attack level also fail, then the target is not attacked at this time and it will remain on the target list for consideration during subsequent 15-minute game intervals. However, for Category I and II targets only, and only if the target will depart its location during the current 15-minute game interval, a third attempt to fire is made after the first two attempts fail. A Threshold C attack level is calculated and a final attempt at attack is made.

At the completion of CORP subroutine, control returns to the main program.

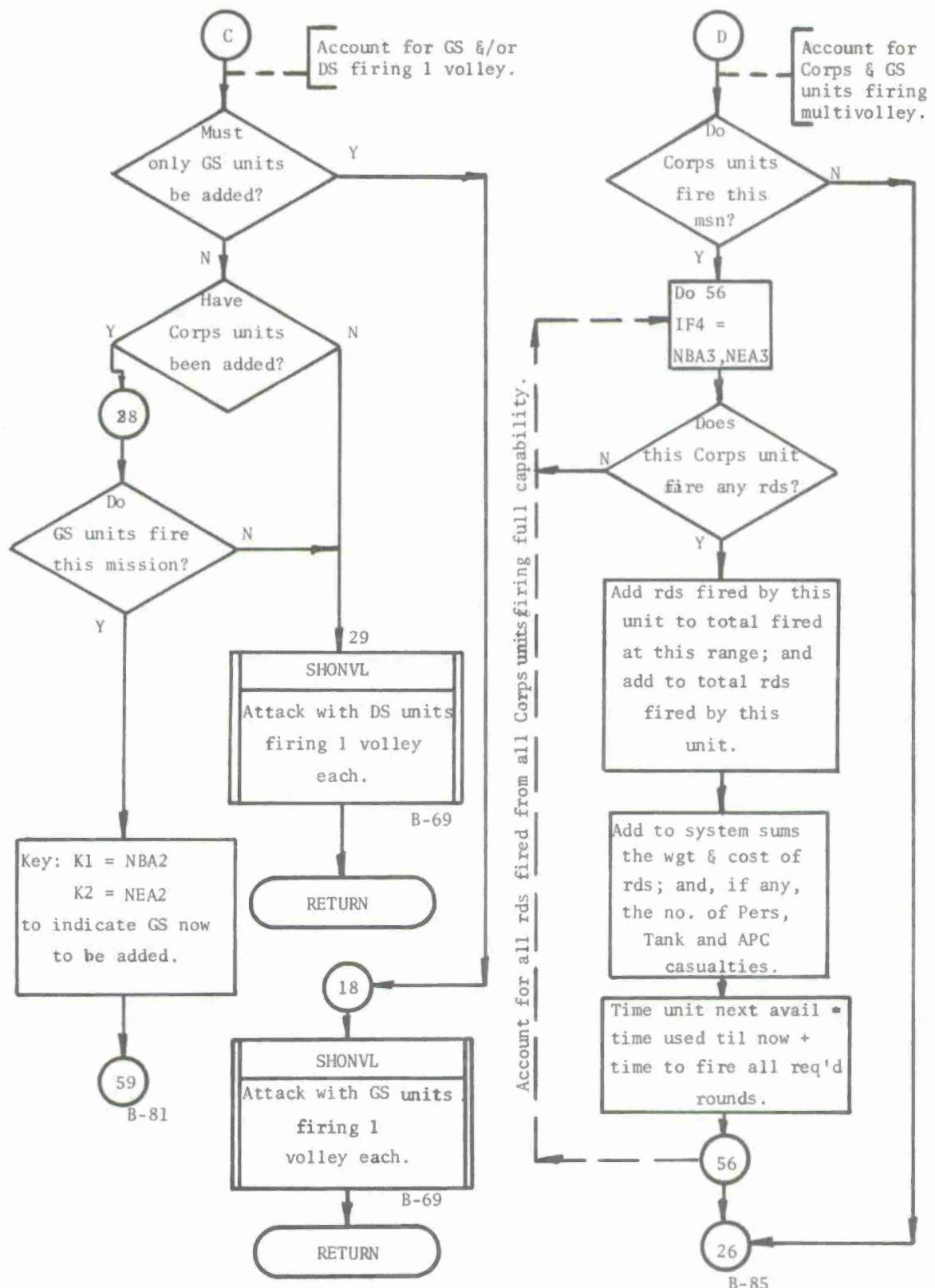
Subroutine CORP (cont)

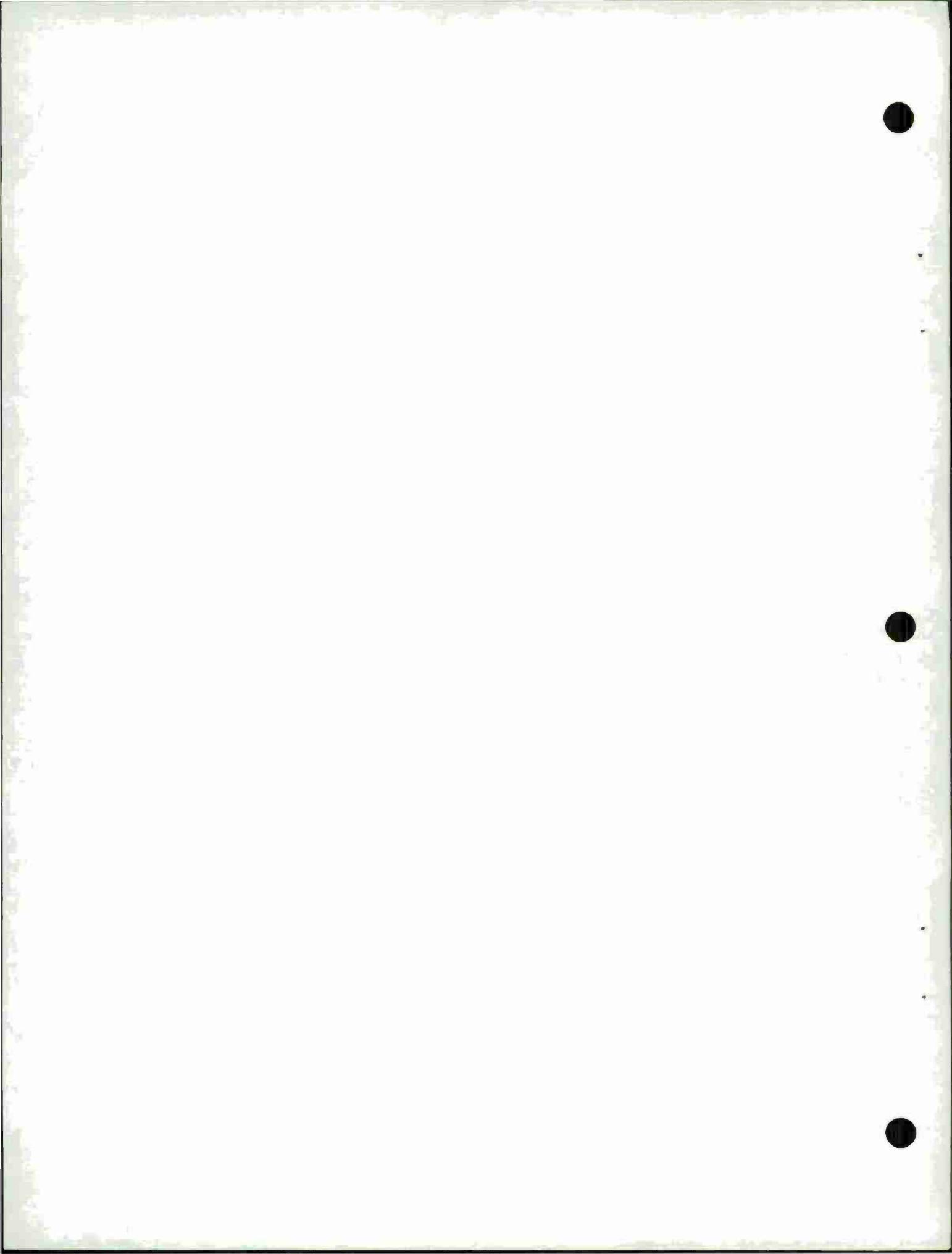


Subroutine CORP (cont)

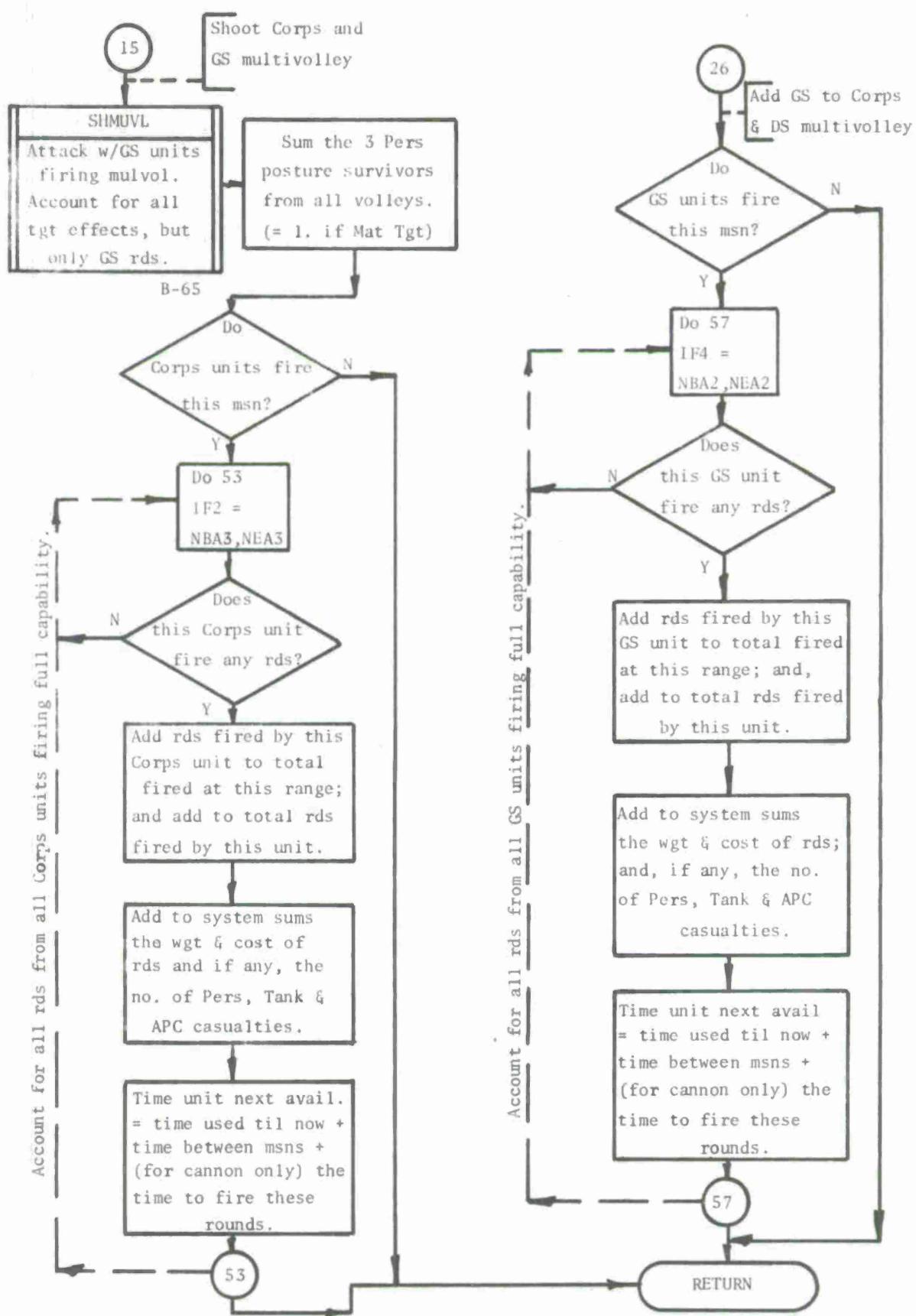


Subroutine CORP (cont)





Subroutine CORP (cont)



Program Element: Calculate Effects

Symbolic Name: EFFECT

Arguments in Call Statement:

(IA) - Identifies which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.

(KR) - Identifies which round is being considered.

(IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being considered.

Subroutines which call EFFECT: DIRSUP, AMASS, DIVISN, SHMUVL, SHONVL,

CORP

Subroutines called by EFFECT: COV

This subroutine performs effects calculations for two situations, depending upon the calling subroutine. When called from AMASS, this subroutine determines, for the particular fire unit, round and target under consideration, 12 elements of datum for the "A" array associated with the fire unit. Estimated target data are used in these calculations. When called from the other listed subroutines, however, EFFECT calculates, based upon actual target data, the actual effects on the target of a previously calculated number of rounds the unit will fire.

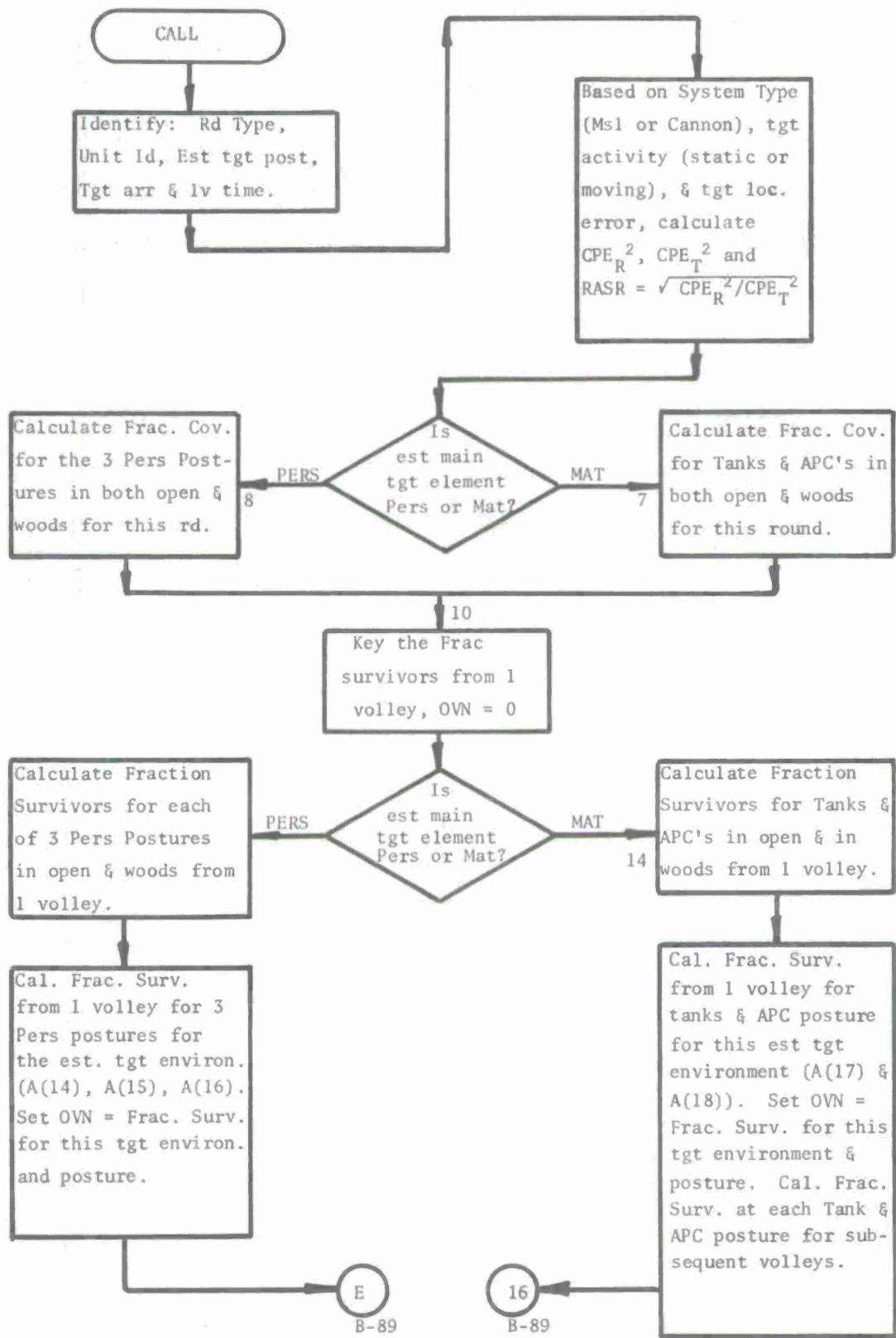
The two processes are outlined below:

A. When called from AMASS

In this situation EFFECT is used to calculate the number of rounds required by a unit to reach the attack level, if that unit were firing by itself. (In essence, the potential of the unit to contribute to a mission is being evaluated, since these results will

Subroutine, EFFECT

(Called from AMASS - Uses estimated tgt data)



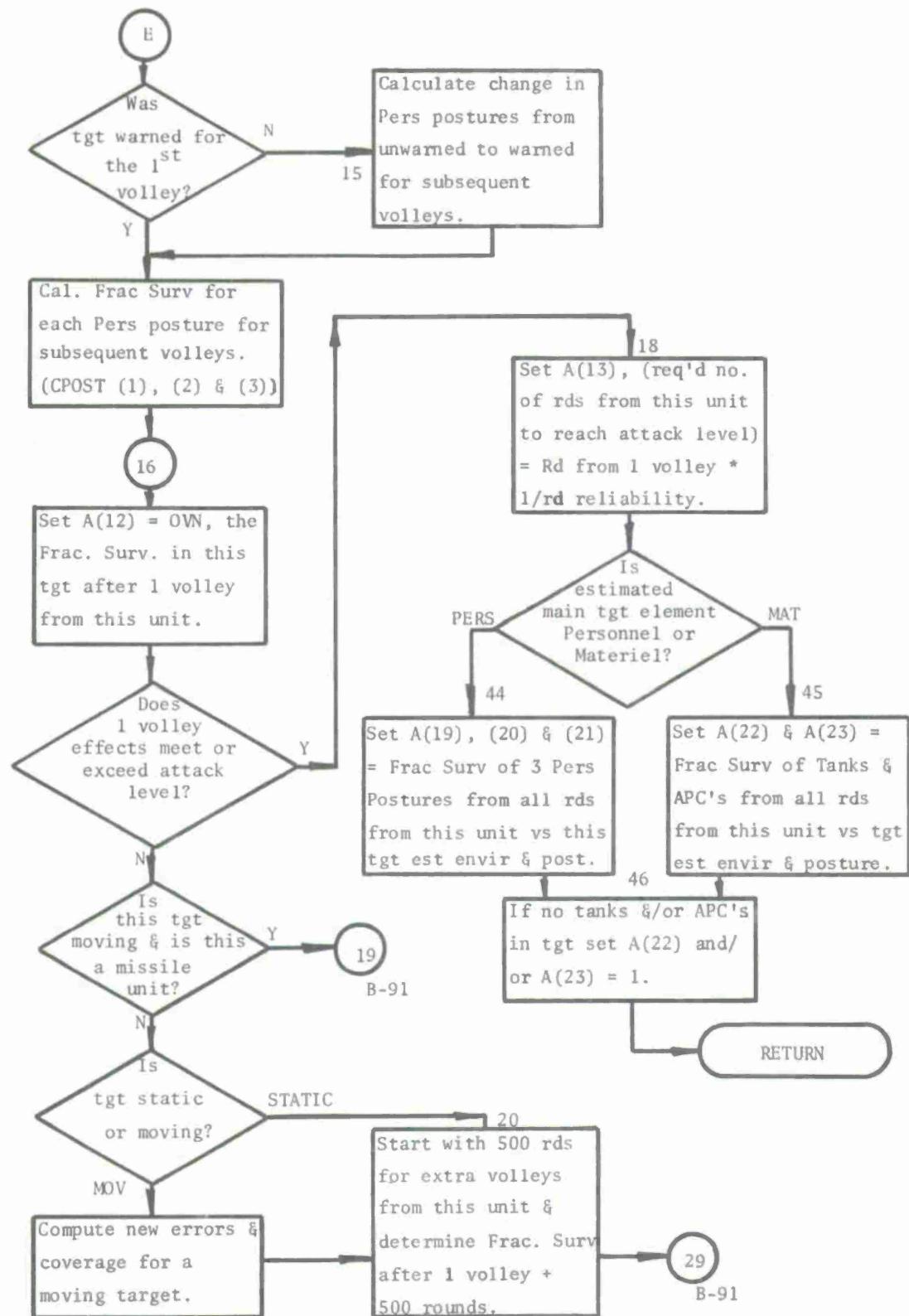
be compared with other units' results to choose an optimum "mix" of firing units.)

After defining the round, unit, estimated target posture, target arrival and departure times and delivery errors, the subroutine calculates for the given unit and target parameters, the fractional coverages (COV) which one round will provide against general target elements (personnel or materiel) in both the open and wooded environments. Then the fractional survivors in the specific target are calculated for this unit firing one-volley of this round.

For non-observed fire missions, if the round is the HE-type, the change in personnel posture from unwarned to warned is then assigned, before calculating effects of subsequent volleys. Likewise, new errors are assigned if the target is moving. If the one-volley target damage (effects) meets the attack level then appropriate elements of the "A" array are calculated to indicate the fractional survivors of target elements (personnel or materiel) and the required number of rounds is set at one-volley. Otherwise the subroutine begins an iteration process to determine how many rounds must be added to one-volley in order to reach the specified attack level. (A missile unit is dropped from consideration if it requires more than one volley and if the target is moving, since the time to prepare for subsequent volleys is excessive for missile units.)

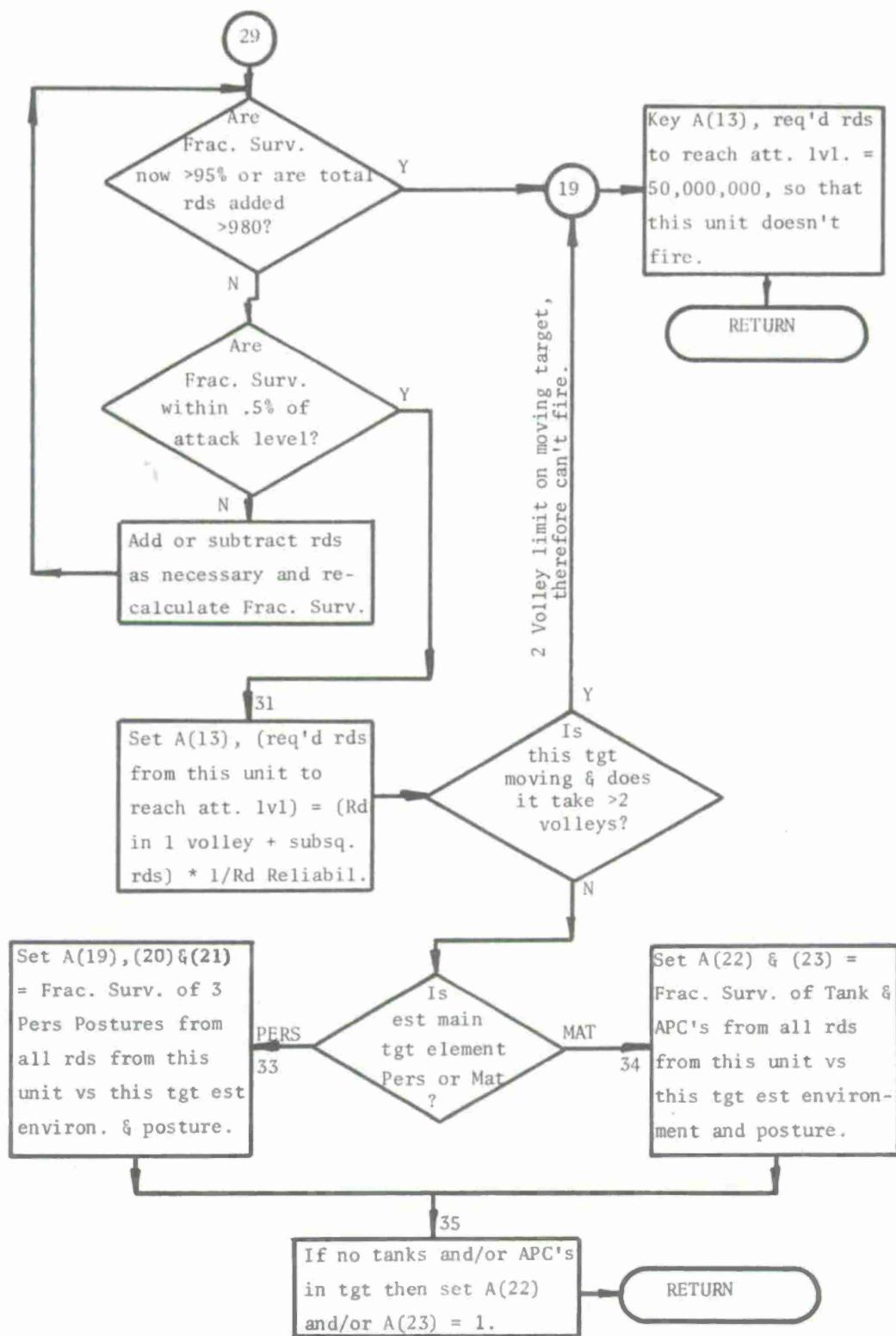
When the iteration process has determined the number of rounds needed to reach the attack level, appropriate elements of the "A"

Subroutine EFFECT (cont)



array are calculated to indicate fractional survivors and total rounds required, as done above for the one-volley solution. A unit is dropped from consideration (because of inefficiency) if it requires over 980 rounds to reach the attack level, if an additional 500 rounds cannot achieve at least 5% damage or if more than two volleys are required against a moving target. In all cases control is returned to the AMASS subroutine.

Subroutine EFFECT (cont)

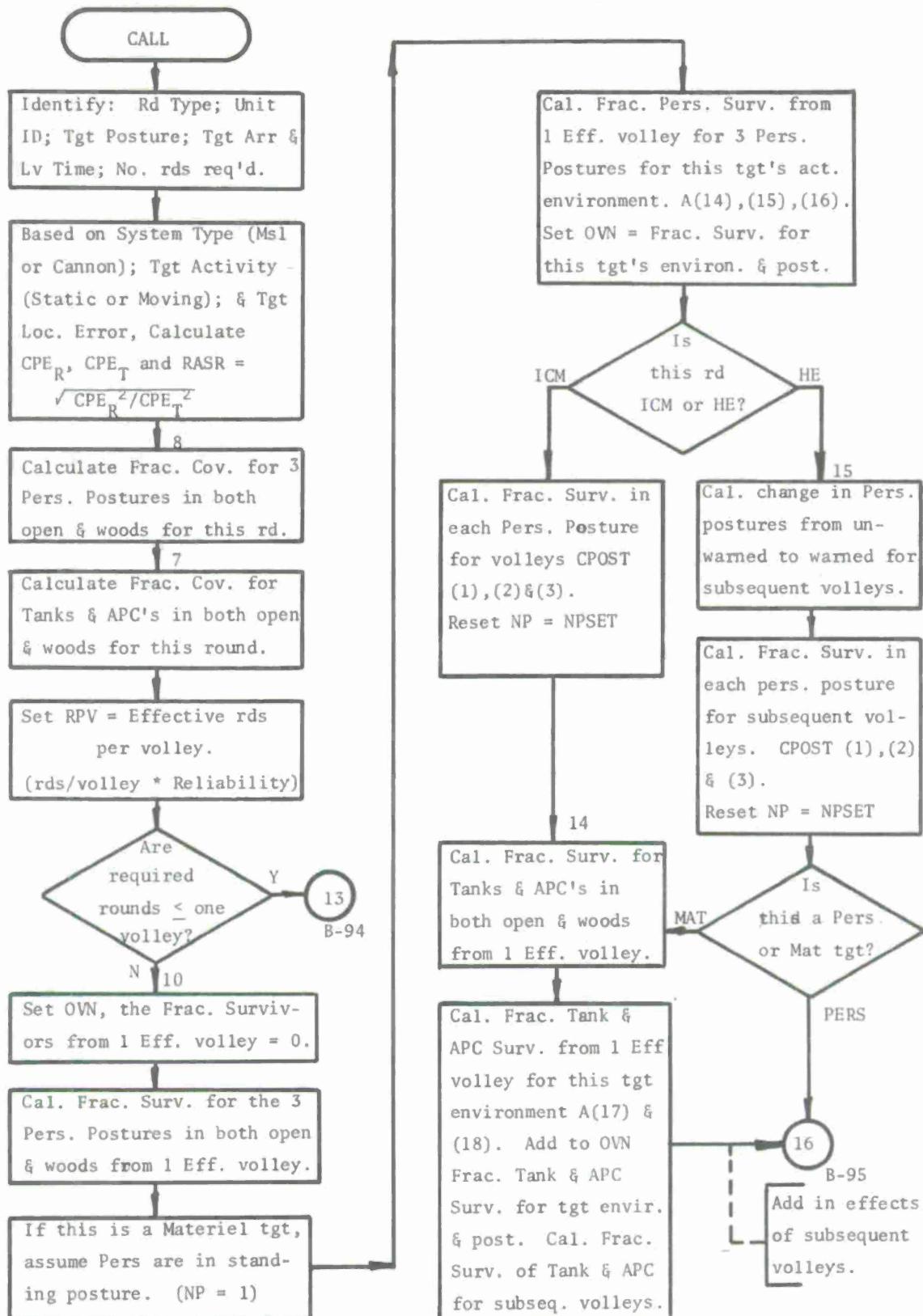


B. When called to determine actual effects

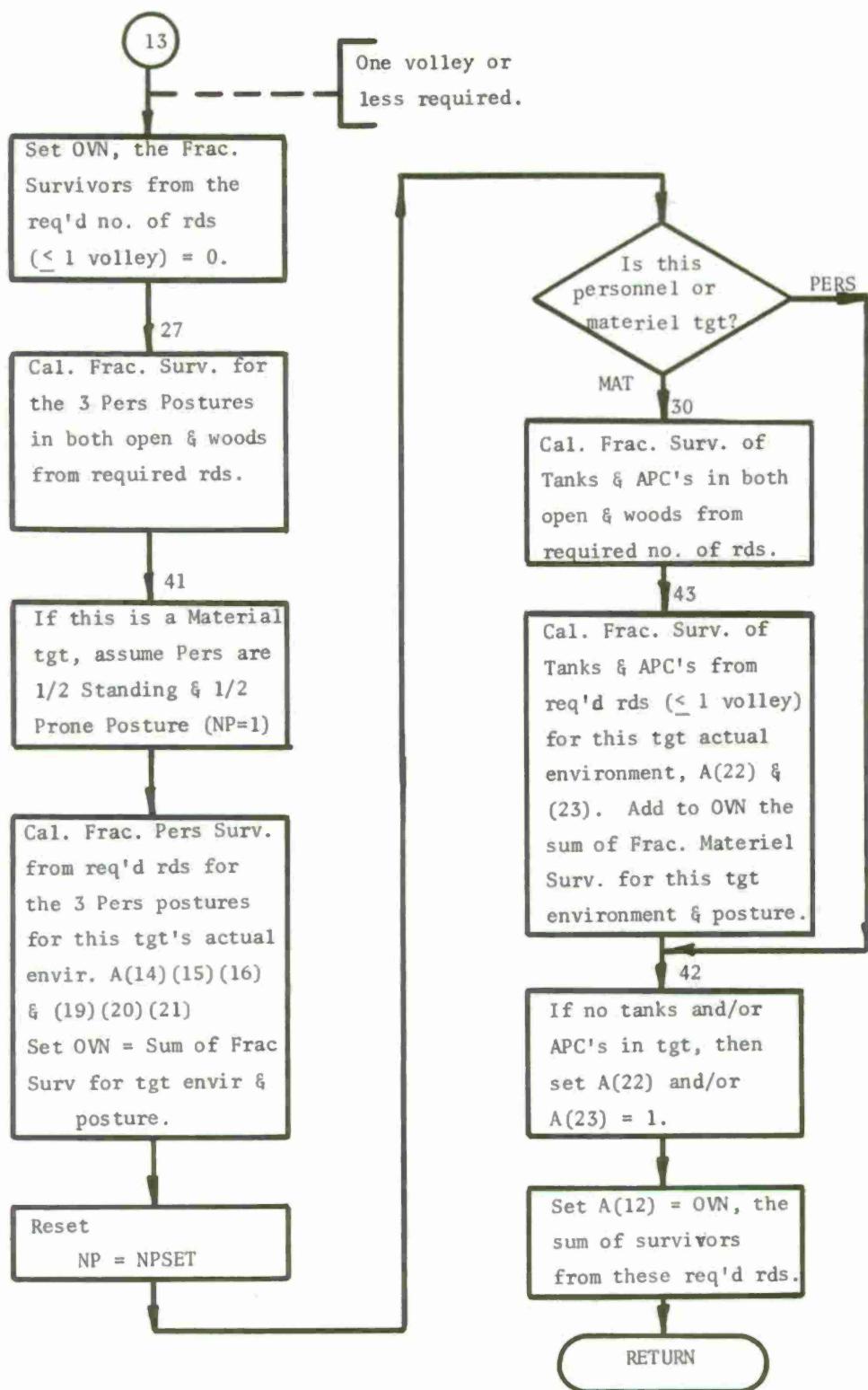
In this situation EFFECT is used to calculate actual effects of a pre-calculated number of rounds, given that a fire unit has been selected to fire those rounds on a target. This is done only when actual target data for posture, environment, and target radius differs from the estimated values. Otherwise, data generated in AMASS is still valid.

After defining the round, unit, actual posture, arrival and departure time, number of rounds required and delivery errors, the fractional casualties against target elements (personnel and materiel) are calculated (COV). Then the fractional survivors from one volley are calculated for the specific target, and, if necessary, these values are also calculated for the effects of more than one volley. As before, changes in personnel posture are made (unwarned to warned) for HE ammunition used in non-observed missions. Program control is then passed to the calling subroutine.

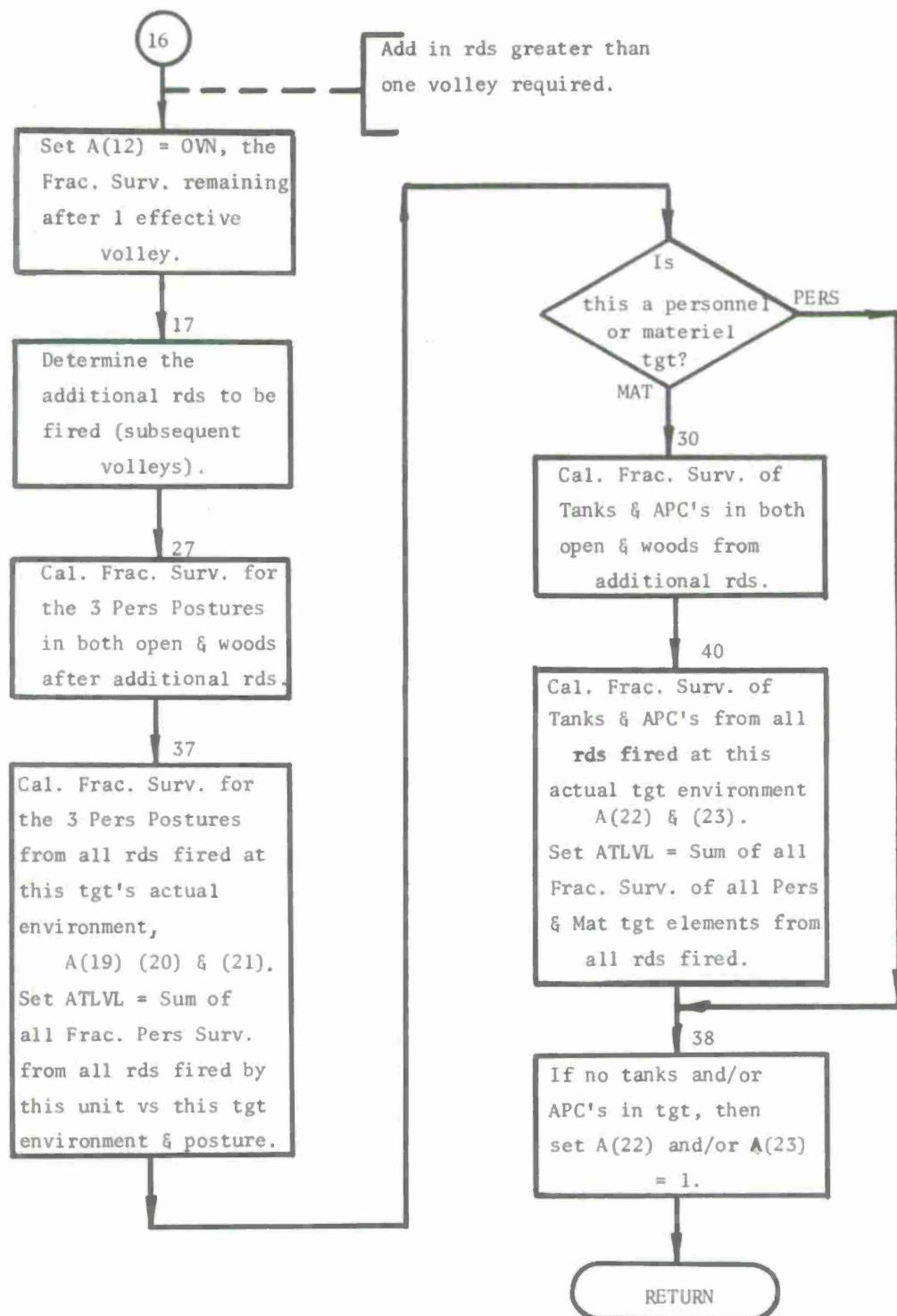
Subroutine EFFECT (cont)
(When called to determine effects vs actual tgt data.)



Subroutine EFFECT (cont)



Subroutine EFFECT (cont)



Program Element: Calculate Fractional Coverage

Symbolic Name: COV

Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call COV: EFFECT

Subroutines called by COV: None

This subroutine is an approximation model which calculates a circle-on-circle coverage of one round (defined by a radius of effects) on a target (defined by a target radius), with known delivery errors. The expected coverage formula is

$$FC_1 = \frac{1}{\pi R_T^2} \int_0^{3.5 CPE_T} A_T(R) \phi(R) dR$$

where

FC_1 = Expected area of target covered by one round

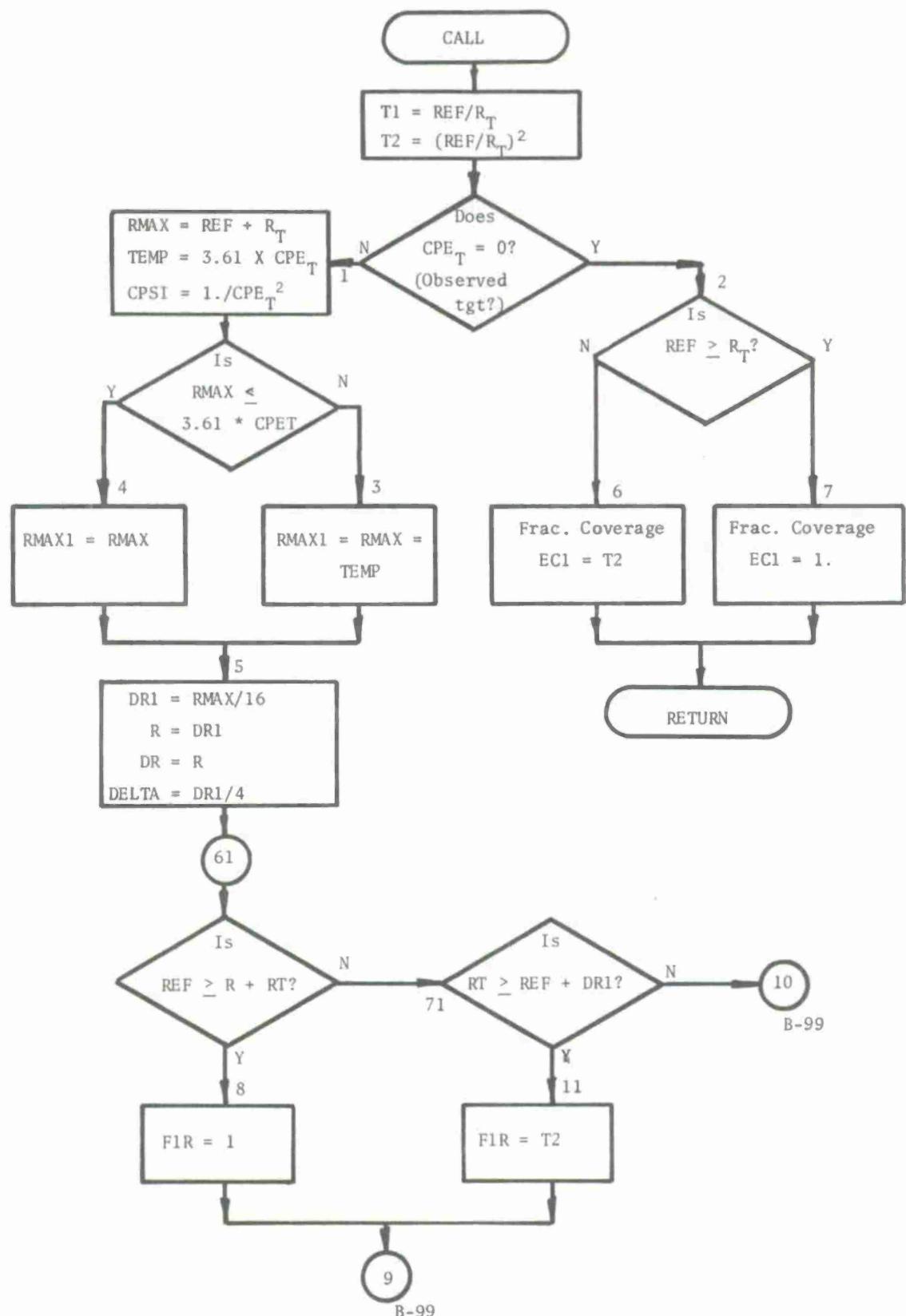
R = Distance between target center and center of effects circle

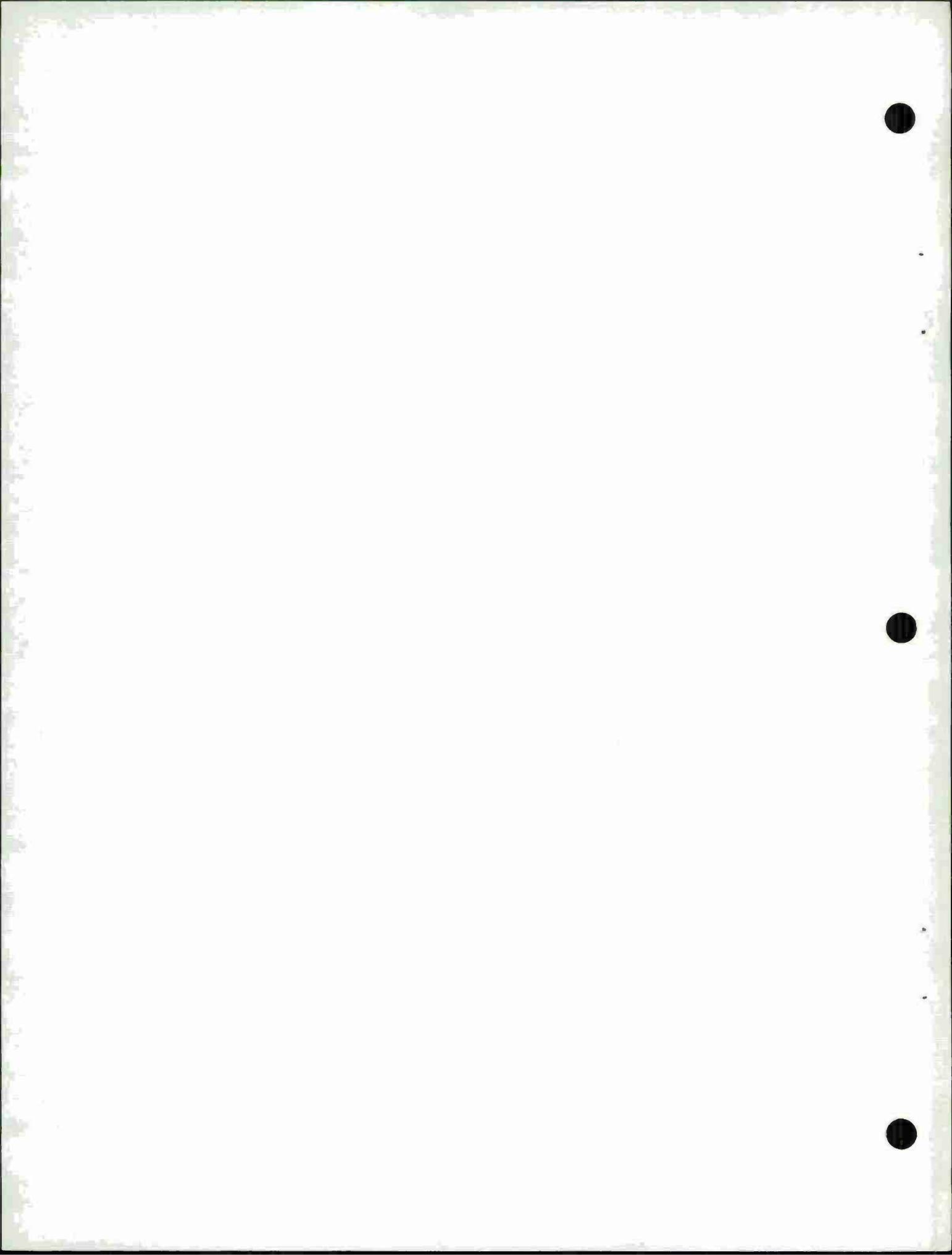
$A_T(R)$ = Area of target covered by the effects circle whose center is R units from the center of the target.

$\phi(R)$ = Gaussian delivery error density function evaluated at R . See Reference 6.

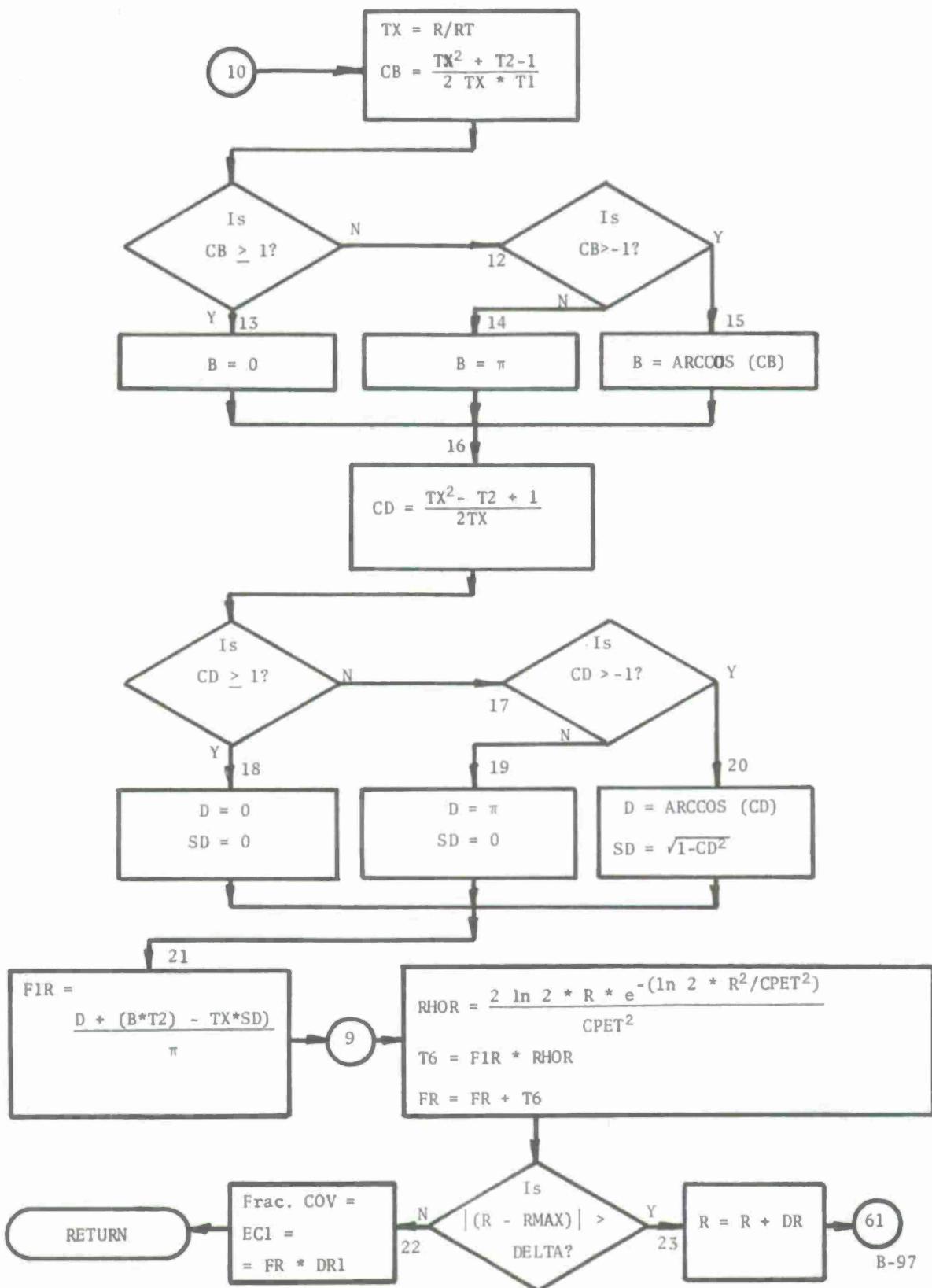
⁶Report, An Operational and Cost-Effectiveness Study of the LANCE Missile System (U), Vol III, USACDC/USAMC Study, April 1965. SECRET

Subroutine COV





Subroutine COV (cont)



Program Element: Print Data Outputs

Symbolic Name: OUTPUT

Arguments in Call Statement: None

Subroutines which call OUTPUT: Main Program

Subroutines called by OUTPUT: None

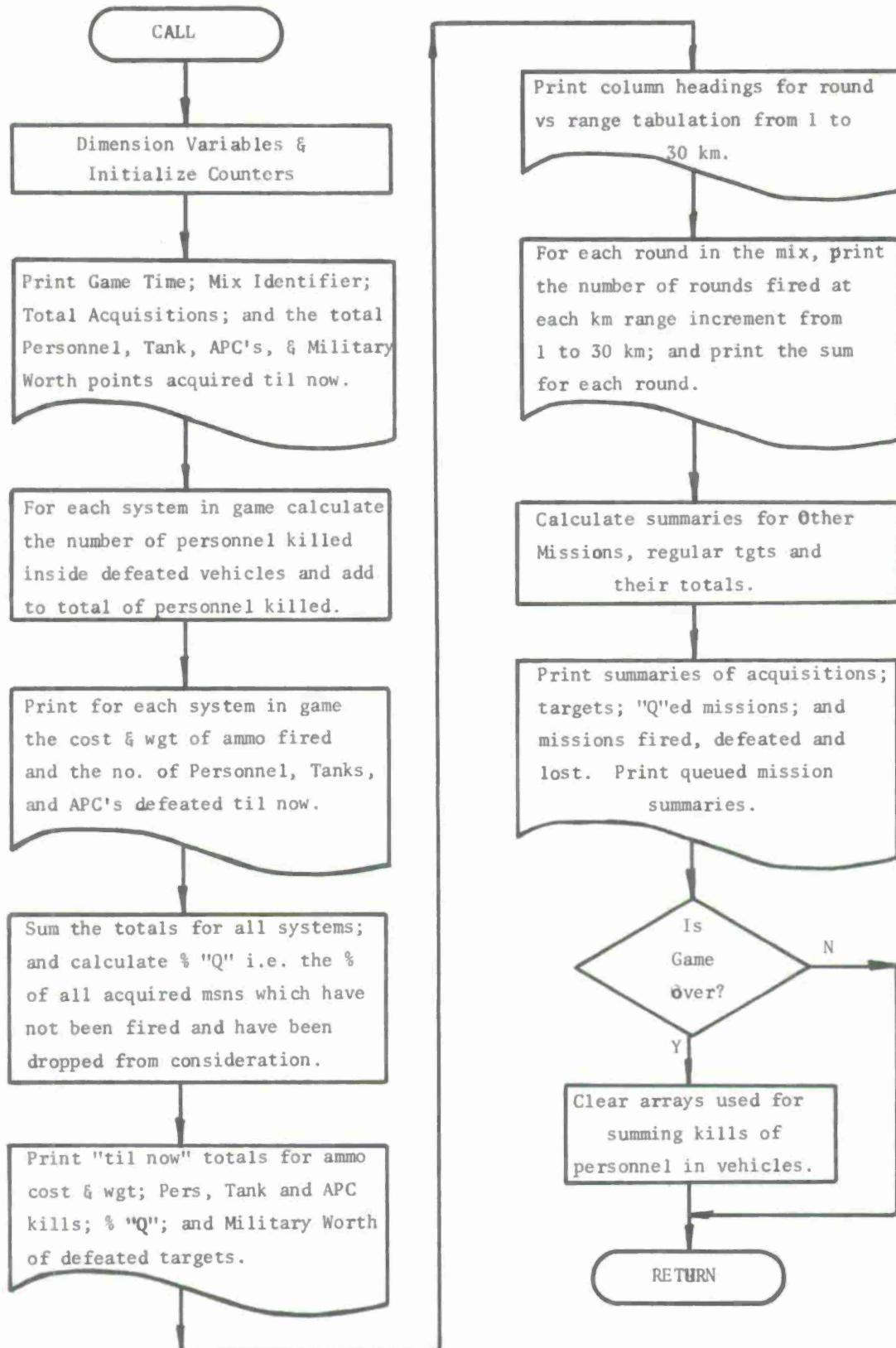
This subroutine provides the hourly data outputs throughout the course of the computer game.

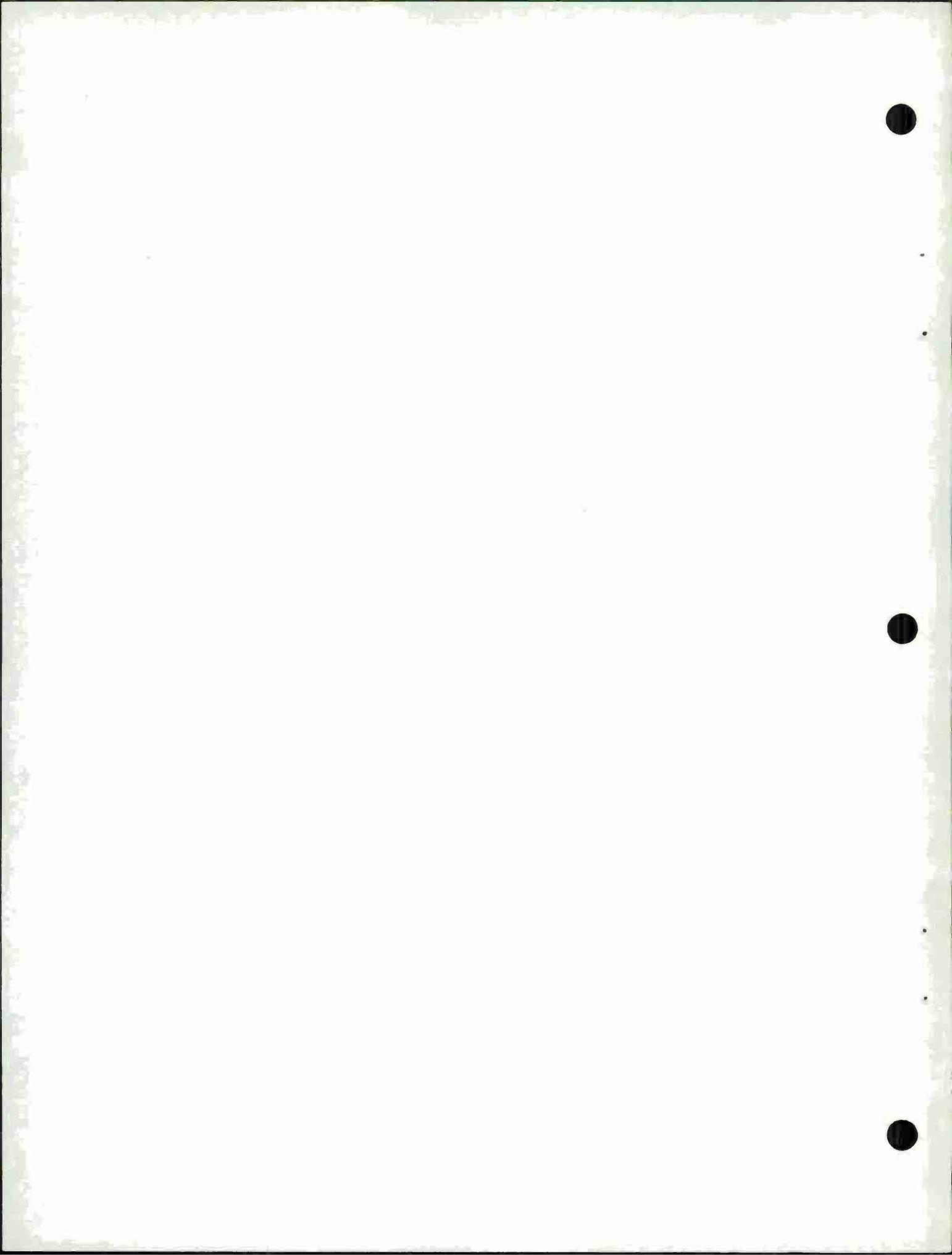
The initial prints include game time, game "mix" identifier, and the cumulative number of acquisitions, personnel, tanks, APC's and Military Worth points acquired up to the printed game time.

The subroutine then credits 4 personnel per tank killed and 15 personnel per APC killed to the total of personnel killed. (Calculations made during the course of the computer game assume these personnel are inside vehicles, and are therefore, not included in personnel damage assessments.) The subroutine then prints for each system allowed in RDMIX, the total cost and weight of ammunition expended and the number of personnel, tanks and APC's defeated, along with a grand total of all systems. Additionally, the percent of "queued" missions (missions not fired and dropped from the target list) and the sum of Military Worth points scored are also printed.

Then a table is printed showing round expenditures by one-kilometer range increments (up to 30 kilometers) for each round allowed in RDMIX, along with a cumulative total for each round.

Subroutine OUTPUT





Next a table is printed showing number of acquisitions, targets, queued missions, queued missions plus missions still on the target list, missions fired, missions defeated, and missions fired but not defeated (lost), broken down by "other" missions, regular targets and a sum of both.

Finally, a queued mission breakdown is printed, along with target list, reacquired mission and combined target totals.

After clearing summation counters if the game is over, control is returned to the main program. See Sample Output in Appendix E.

Program Element: Special Missions

Symbolic Name: SPECIL

Arguments in Call Statement: (IT) - Identifies position on target list of the target being considered.

Subroutines which call SPECIL: Main Program

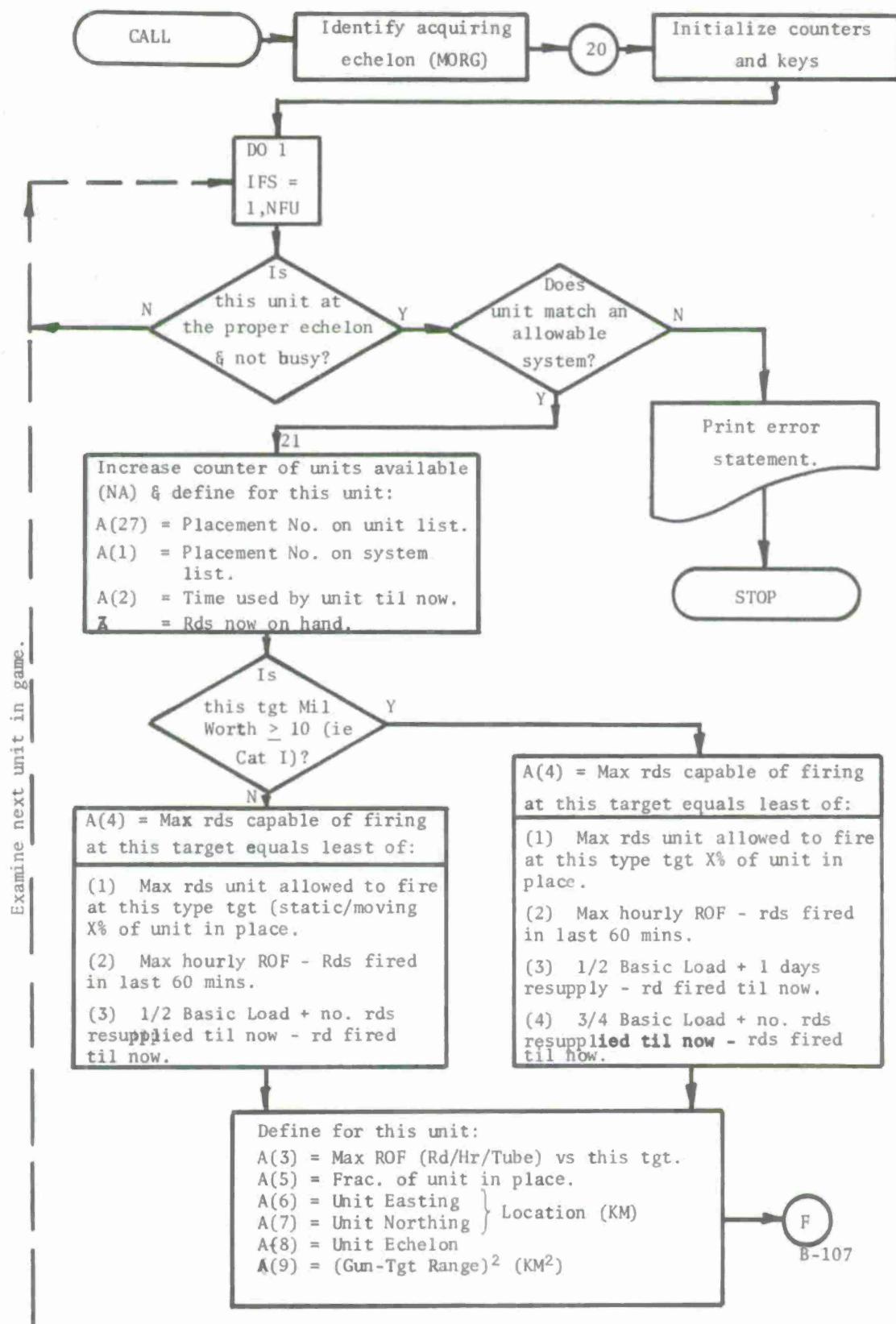
Subroutines called by SPECIL: None

This subroutine provides for attempts to fire the special or "other" type missions, i.e. Smoke, Illumination or H&I. After setting keys to indicate the appropriate acquiring echelon, this subroutine examines the list of fire units at that echelon to determine which are not busy and have enough rounds available to fire the pre-calculated number of rounds required. (The number of rounds required for each type system are read from tape (RTAPE) when the target list was input.)

Since smoke and illumination rounds are not included in the list of rounds input; and since H&I missions usually fire HE type ammunition, this subroutine searches through the allowed rounds for each available fire unit to find the minimum cost HE round. Rounds fired for these type missions will then be credited to the minimum cost HE round for the fire unit.

The subroutine then determines which single available unit can accomplish the mission with the least total cost of ammunition and proceeds to credit the rounds fired to that unit, determines the time used by the unit and increases the military worth point counters.

Subroutine SPECIL



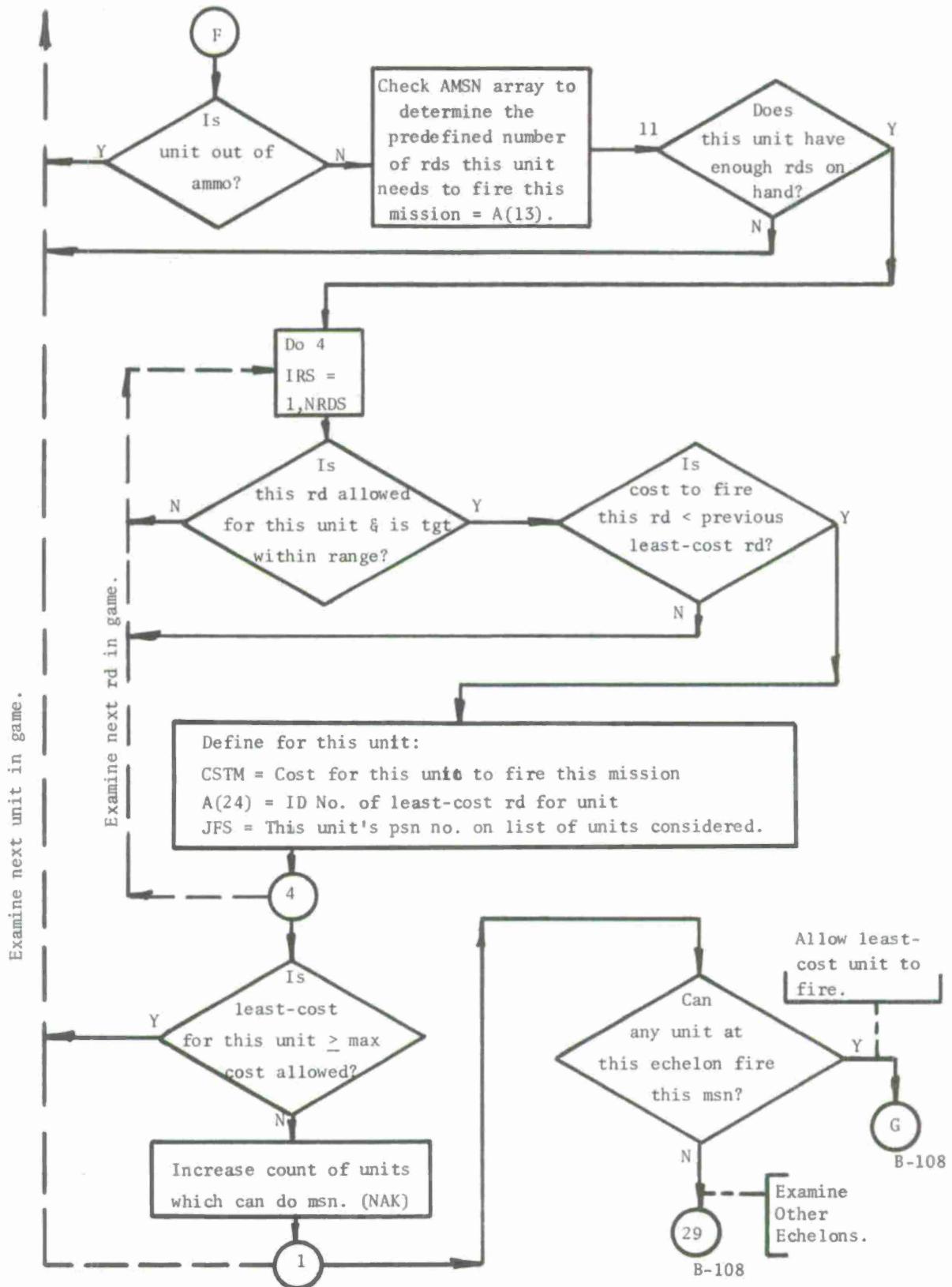
After setting a key to indicate that the mission was accomplished (=defeated) control returns to the main program.

If the acquiring echelon does not have a unit which can accomplish the mission other echelons are then searched in the following order:

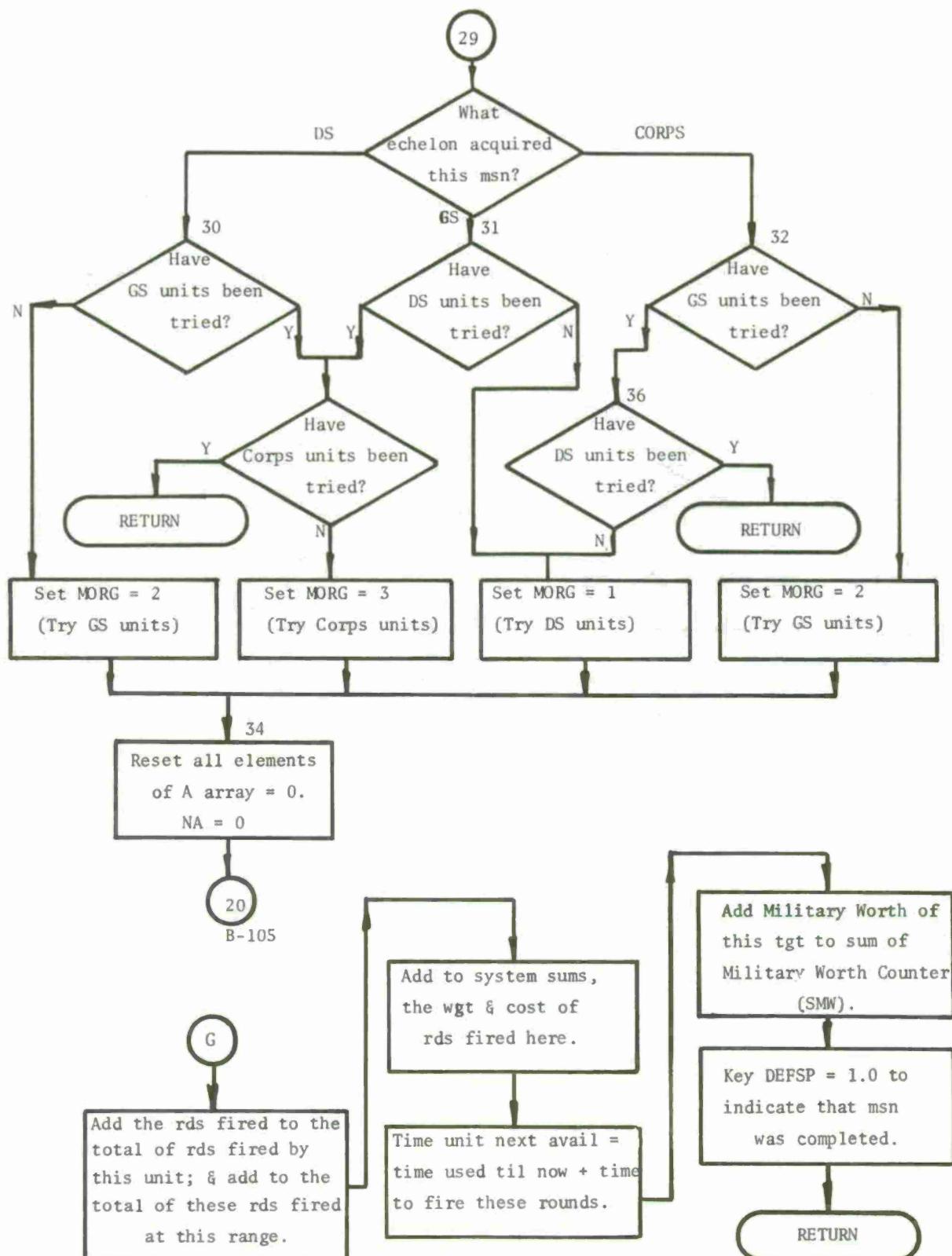
<u>Acquiring Echelon</u>	<u>Next Attempt</u>	<u>Final Attempt</u>
DS	GS	CORPS
GS	DS	CORPS
CORPS	GS	DS

If no unit can be found to accomplish the mission from among all echelons, control returns to the main program where this mission will be removed from the target list and counted towards the sum of queued missions.

Subroutine SPECIL (Cont)



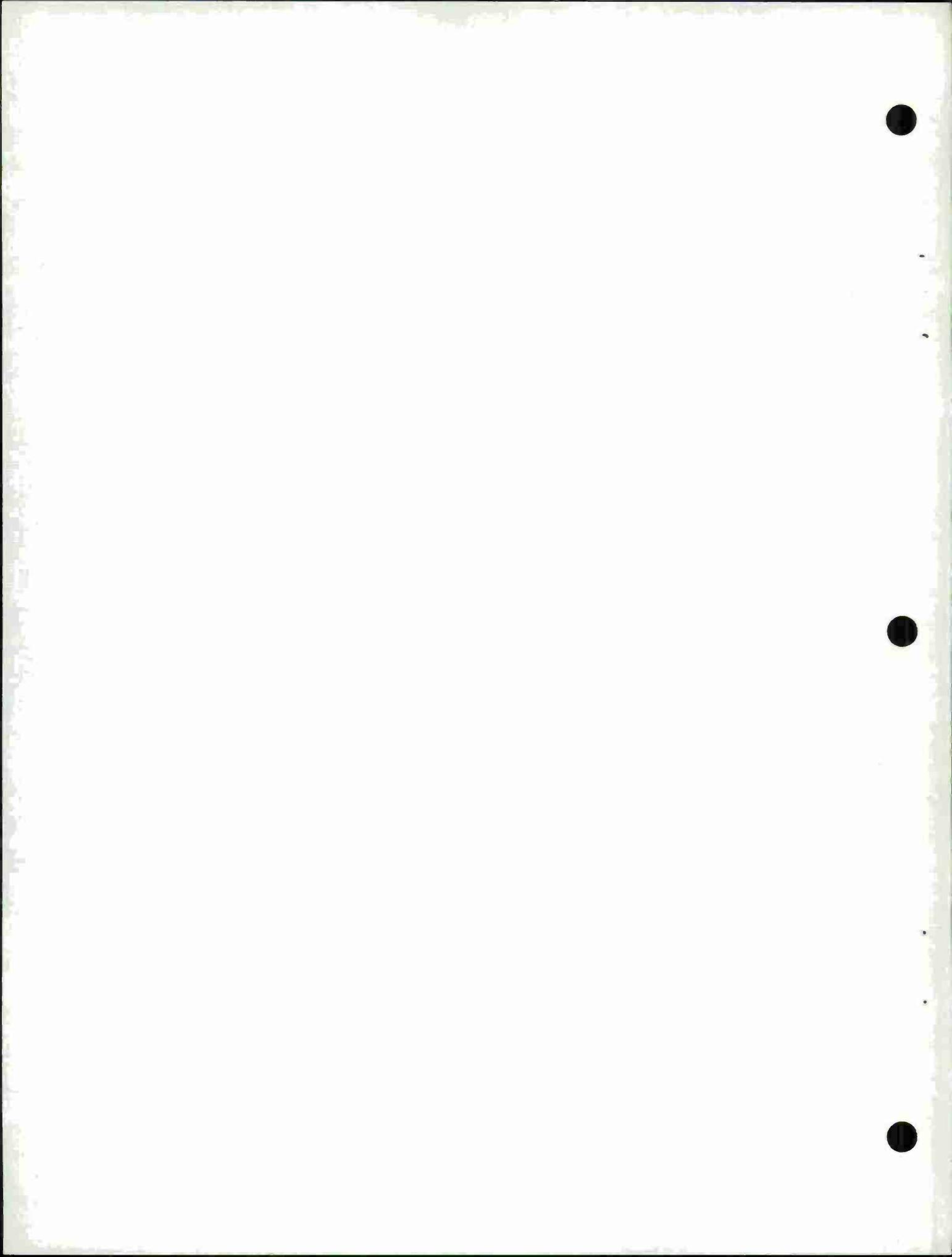
Subroutine SPECIL (cont)



APPENDIX C

PROGRAM VARIABLE LISTING

The following page is blank.



COMMON TERMS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
A	27 x 100	Real	Array of data for each unit vs a given target.	See "A" Array Data
AE	50 x 10	$1/m^2$	1/Rds Area of Effects (For HE munitions, this is set = 0)	Sub. HEINP & ACMINP
AMSN	385 x 8	Real	List of target ID and number rounds each system needs to fire a given special (OTHER) mission.	Sub. RTAPE & SPECIL See Table 3.6
AMWS	-	Real	Accumulates total Military Worth points scored on attacked targets.	
AOP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs APC's in open.	See ACMINP & HEINP
APC	-	Real	Accumulates fractional survivors of APC as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
ATLVL	-	Real	Attack level - the maximum % of survivors allowed after firing.	Initially set at .5. If exceeded, cannot fire.
AWP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs APC's in woods.	See ACMINP & HEINP
BLD	10	Rd/Unit	Fire Unit Basic Ammo Load	Sub. RDSYS
CCOV	10	Real	Fractional coverages for given condition for 5 posture elements in open & woods.	See EFFECT
COP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at 10 range increments for each round vs crouching personnel in open.	See ACMINP & HEINP
CPER	-	Meters	Rd-Rd CPE at specific Gun-Target Range	See INTERP
CPET	-	Meters	Total CPE at specific G-T Range	See INTERP
CPK	10	Real	P_K at specific Gun-Target Range for the 5 posture elements in open & woods.	See INTERP
CPOST	5	Real	The fractional survivors in the five posture elements after the 1st volley.	See EFFECT
CPR	50 x 10	Meters	Rd-Rd CPE at each of 10 Range Increments.	Sub. RDRND
CPS	50 x 10	Meters	Total CPE at each of 10 Range Increments.	Sub. RDRND
CRE	10	Meters	Rd. Radius of Effects at specific Gun-Target Range for the 5 postures in open & woods.	See INTERP
CRIT	-	Real	Accumulates total cost or weight of rounds as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
CRITF	-	Real	Intermediate sum of cost or weight of rounds as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
CRT	50	Real	Critical Factor: Set = Weight or cost for each round, per CRTERA.	Sub. RDMIX
CRTERA	-	Int.	Keys ammo cost or weight as critical.	Sub. RDMIX
CST	50	Kilo\$/Rd	Rd. Cost	Sub. RDRND
CSTI	50	Rd/Kilo\$	1/Rd. Cost	Sub. RDRND
CSURV	10	Real	Fractional survivors from one volley for 5 posture elements in open & woods.	See EFFECT
CTI	-	Real	Absolute maximum value for round cost or weight.	Initialized as 10^6 in Main Program.
CWP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at 10 range increments for each round vs crouching personnel in woods.	See ACMINP & HEINP
CXID	16	Alpha-Numeric	Force Identifier Code	Sub. PRELIM
DEFSP	-	Real	Key to indicate that "OTHER MSN" has been undertaken.	See SPECIL
DELT	-	Decimal Hours	Time Increment = .25 Game cycles thru target list each DELT.	Sub. PRELIM
DEP	50	Real	% of round recoverable misfires.	Sub. RDRND
DEPI	50	Real	1/% of round recoverable misfires.	Sub. RDRND
DNMX	10	Rd/Tube/ Msn	Maximum rounds allowed vs moving target.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Rd/FU/ Msn)
DROF	10	Rd/Min/ Tube	System maximum rate of fire vs moving target.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Rd/Hr/ Tube)
DSFLAG	-	Real	Key to indicate that DS units have been tried.	
DVFLAG	-	Real	Key to indicate that GS units have been tried.	
EC1	-	Real	Fractional coverage for a given posture & environment.	See COV
EXCES1	-	Real	Key to indicate that one-volley method needs excessive weight.	Used only in one-volley attack method.

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
EXCES2	-	Real	Key to indicate that multi-volley method needs excessive weight.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
F	-	Real	Fractional part of last volley needed to reach attack level.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
FACT	-	Real	Game Intensity Key	Sub. PRELIM
FH	-	Real	Accumulates fractional survivors of personnel in foxholes as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
FM	-	Real	Fractional part of last fire unit's available rounds needed to reach attack level.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
FRWM	10	Real	Fraction of fire units in place during moves.	Sub. RDSYS
FSID	100	Real	Identifies each fire unit by system ID.	Sub. RDFU
FT	6 x 100	Rds.	Lists total ammo fired for each fire unit for current & last 5 quarter hours.	
HBLD	10	Rds.	1/2 Fire Unit Basic Ammo Load	See RDSYS
HNMX	10	Rd/Tube/ Hr	Maximum rounds allowed to fire in 1 hour.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Rd/FU/ Hr)
IFM	-	Int.	Identifies last fire unit to fire all available rounds, as fire units are added.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
IFONE	-	Int.	Identifies last fire unit which fires a full volley, as fire units are added.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
ITC	-	Msns.	No. of "OTHER" Msns. acquired.	
KFIG	100	Int.	Keys those fire units, by echelon, which are allowed in the game mix.	Sub. RDMIX
KOUNT	-	Tgts.	No. of targets in target (TN) array.	
KRIG	50	Int.	Keys the rounds allowed in the mix.	Sub. RDMIX
KSIG	10	Int.	Keys the systems allowed in the mix.	Sub. RDMIX
LOSS	-	Tgts.	No. of targets on Partially Defeated List (TLOST).	
MATCH	-	Int.	A given target position in TN Array.	Used to place targets in priority position.

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
MFEAT	-	Tgts.	No. of targets on Defeated Target List (TDFT).	
MIXID	16	Alpha Numeric	System-Rd-Fire Unit Game Mix Identifier.	Sub. RDMIX
MORG	-	Int.	Key to which echelon is being massed in AMASS.	1 - DS, 2 - GS, 3 - CORPS
NA	-	Int.	Counts available Fire Units during massing process.	
NA1	-	Int.	Indicates position in "A" array of best fire unit.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
NACQ	-	Acquisitions	Sum of target acquisitions.	
NB	-	Int.	Indicates position in "A" array of 1st fire unit in a given echelon.	
NBA1	-	Int.	Indicates position of 1st DS fire unit in "A" array.	
NBA2	-	Int.	Indicates position of 1st GS fire unit in "A" array.	
NBA3	-	Int.	Indicates position of 1st CORPS fire unit in "A" array.	
NE	-	Int.	Indicates position in "A" array of last fire unit in a given echelon.	
NEA1	-	Int.	Indicates position of last DS fire unit in "A" array.	
NEA2	-	Int.	Indicates position of last GS fire unit in "A" array.	
NEA3	-	Int.	Indicates position of last CORPS fire unit in "A" array.	
NFM	-	Fire Msns	Sum of all missions fired.	
NFMD	-	Msns.	Sum of all targets/msns defeated.	
NFU	-	Fire Units	Number of Fire Units	Sub. RDFU
NOM	-	Msns.	Sum of "OTHER MSNS" acquired.	
NOMF	-	Msns.	Sum of "OTHER MSNS" fired.	
NP	-	Int.	Posture Mix Identifier for main target element.	Sub. RDFU
NQ	-	Msns.	Total of all msns not undertaken.	
NQD	-	Tgts.	Sum of targets which depart prior to firing.	
NQLP	-	Tgts.	Sum of targets not fired due to low priority.	

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
NQOM	-	Msns.	Sum of "OTHER MSNS" tried but can't do.	
NRDS	-	Rds.	Number of rounds in force.	Sub. RDRND
NRO	12	Rds.	The number of round types allowed to fire vs a given target posture in open.	Sub. RDFU
NRPD	-	Reacq's	Sum of reacqs of defeated targets.	
NRW	12	Rd.	The number of round types allowed to fire vs a given target posture in woods.	Sub. RDFU
NRW2	-	Tgts.	Sum of targets which are combined.	Targets within 200m of each other.
NSITE	100	Sites	Number of sites for each fire unit.	Sub. RDFU
NSYS	-	Systems	Number of Wpn System Types	Sub. RDSYS
NTGT	-	Tgts.	Sum of targets acquired.	Counts only 1st acquisition.
ONCRT	-	Real	Total cost or weight (whichever is critical) to reach attack level.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
ORVP	12 x 12	Real	Rd. ID Number of the rounds allowed to fire vs a given target posture in open.	Sub. RDFU
PERO	-	Real	% of target element in open.	
PERW	-	Real	% of target element in woods.	
PII	-	Real	1/II	Constant term.
PO	-	Real	Accumulates fractional survivors of prone personnel as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
POP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs prone personnel in open.	See ACMINP & HEINP
POST	12 x 11	Real	Table of 12 possible posture mixes.	Sub. PRELIM
PWP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs prone personnel in woods.	See ACMINP & HEINP
QBLD	10	Rds.	1/4 Fire Unit Basic Ammo Load.	See RDSYS
QN	-	Rds.	Number rounds required by "best" available fire unit to reach attack level.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
QUV	100	Real	Ratio of rounds needed by a fire unit compared to rounds needed by "best" fire unit.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
RDMX	50	KM ²	Rd. Max Range ²	Sub. RDRND
RDCNT	50 x 30	Rds.	Sums for each round type the no. of rounds fired at 1, 2, thru 30 or more KM.	
RE	50 x 10	Meters	Rd. radius of effects (For HE munitions, P _K values are set).	Sub. HEINP & ACMINP
REF	-	Meters	Set equal to round radius of effects for given condition in calculating coverage.	See EFFECT
REFIRE	-	Real	A key to indicate reattack at a lower attack level is to be tried.	
REL	50	Real	Rd. In-flight reliability	Sub. RDRND
RELI	50	Real	1/Rd. In-flight reliability	Sub. RDRND
RMX	50	KM	Rd. Max. Range	Sub. RDRND
RNDID	50	Real	Rd. ID Number	Sub. RDRND
RNG	50 x 10	KM	10 Range Increments per rd.	Sub. RDRND (Converted to KM ²)
RPV	-	Rd/volley	No. of rds/volley for a given fire unit.	
RSPY	10	Rd/FU/Hr	Fire Unit Ammo Resupply Rate	Sub. RDSYS
RT	-	Meters	Target Radius	
RTP	50	Real	Key to round type (ICM or HE)	Sub. RDRND
S	10 x 5	Real	Sum of ammo cost & weight and number of personnel, tank & APC defeated.	Sums for each system.
SAPC	-	APC's	Sum of number of APC acquired.	
SAVE1	-	Real	Temporary storage of fractional personnel survivors from previous attacks.	
SAVE2	-	Real	Temporary storage of fractional tank survivors from previous attacks.	
SAVE3	-	Real	Temporary storage of fractional APC survivors from previous attacks.	
SMCRT	-	Real	Total cost or weight (whichever is critical) needed to reach attack level.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
SMW	-	Real	Sum of Mil Worth of damaged tgts.	
SNMX	10	Rd/Tube/Msn	Max. rds. allowed vs static tgt.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Rd/FU/Msn)

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
SOP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs standing personnel in open.	See ACMINP & HEINP
SPERS	-	Pers.	Sum of number of personnel acquired.	
SQN	-	Rds.	Accumulates total number of effective rounds needed as fire units are added.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
SROF	10	Rd/Min/Tube	System maximum rate of fire vs static tgt.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Rd/Hr/Tube)
ST	-	Real	Accumulates fractional survivors of standing personnel as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
STANK	-	Real	Sum of number of tanks acquired.	
STYP	10	Real	Key to system type (Cannon or Missile)	Sub. RDSYS
SURV	-	Real	Accumulates total fractional survivors of all target elements as fire units are added.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
SURVP	-	Real	Intermediate sum of fractional survivors of all target elements.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
SWP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs standing personnel in woods.	See ACMINP & HEINP.
SYSID	10	Real	Wpn system ID Numbers	Sub. RDSYS
SYSRD	10 x 10	Real	List of Rd ID's allowed for each system.	Sub. RDFU
T	-	Decimal Hours	Game Clock Time	
TA	8 x 100	Hr. min	Arrival Time for fire units at each site.	Sub. RDFU (Converted to Decimal Hours)
TBM	10	Minutes	Time Between Missions - Time for fire units to prepare for and fire one volley.	Sub. RDSYS (Converted to Hours)
TD	8 x 100	Hr. min	Departure Time for fire units from each site.	Sub. RDFU (Converted to Decimal Hours)
TDFT	1000	Real	List of defeated tgt. ID numbers.	
TK	-	Real	Accumulates fractional survivors of tanks as fire units are added to attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.

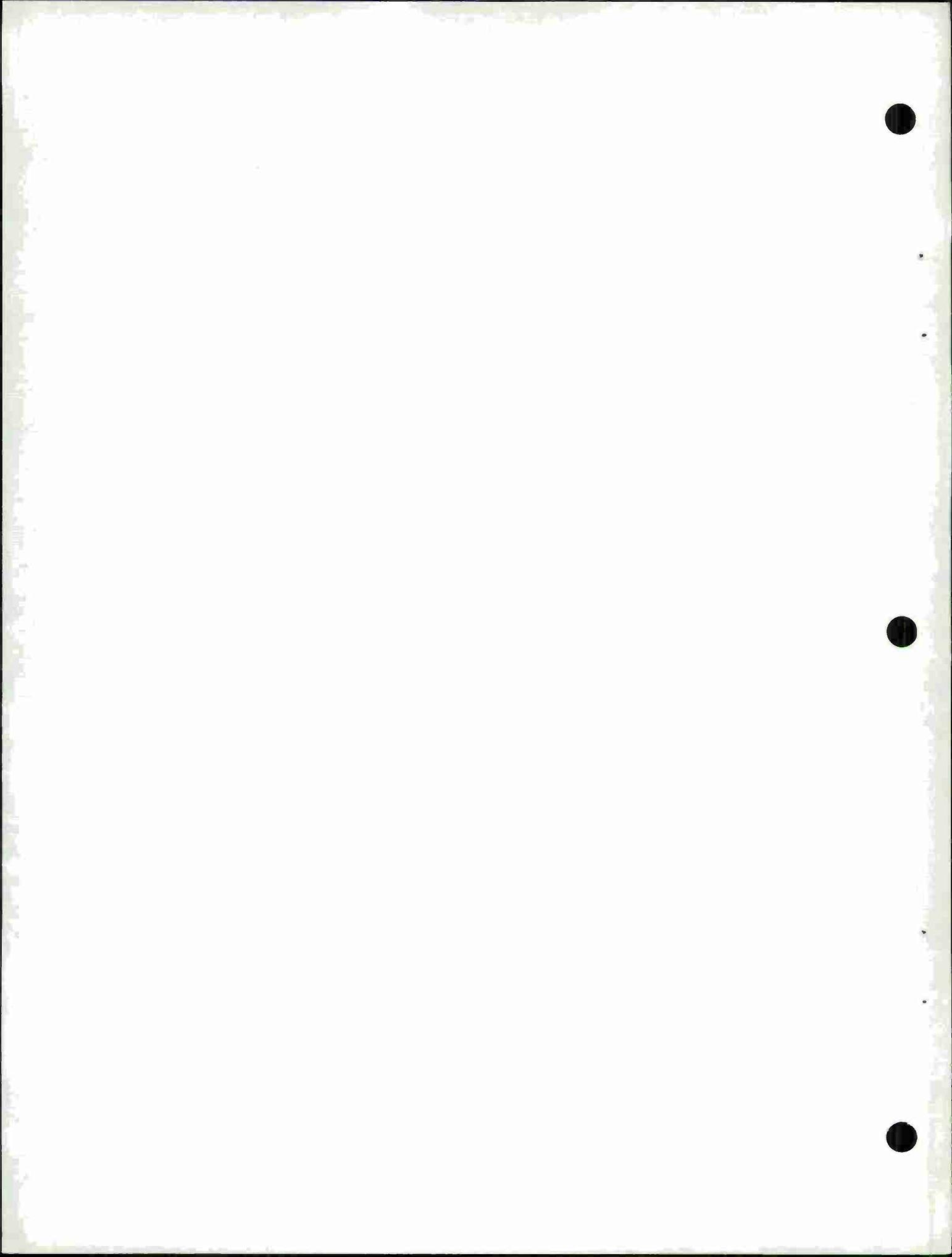
COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
T10ST	5 x 1000	Real	Array of partially defeated tgts.	Includes Tgt. ID, % Pers, Tank & APC Survivors.
TMX	-	Decimal Hours	Game End Time	Sub. PRELIM
TN	30 x 300	Real	A priority listing of targets to be considered for attack.	See Table 3.6
TN28T	-	Pers.	Temporary storage of number of personnel survivors in target at start of attack by a given fire unit.	
TN29T	-	Tanks	Temporary storage of number of tanks in target at start of attack by a given fire unit.	
TN30T	-	APC's	Temporary storage of number of APC's in target at start of attack by a given fire unit.	
TNI	33	Real	Temporary storage of target data.	See RTAPE
TOEP	-	Pers.	No. of personnel in target outside of tank & APC.	
TOP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs tanks in open.	See ACMINP & HEINP
TPFU	10	Tubes/Unit	No. of tubes (launchers) per fire unit.	Sub. RDSYS
TR	-	Real	Key to indicate target was attacked.	
TUBFU	100	Decimal Hours	Clocks of time used by each fire unit.	
TWP	50 x 10	Real	P_K at the 10 range increments for each round vs tanks in woods.	See ACMINP & HEINP
TZRO	-	Decimal Hours	Game Start Time	Sub. PRELIM
W	-	Real	$\ln 2.$	Constant term.
W1	-	Real	$2 \ln 2.$	Constant term.
WAIT	-	Metric Tons	Total weight of rounds needed for one-volley attack.	Used only in one-volley attack method.
WAIT2	-	Metric Tons	Total weight of rounds needed for multi-volley attack.	Used only in multi-volley attack method.
WAIT3	-	Metric Tons	Total weight of rounds needed for a single DS fire unit to attack.	Used only in DIRSUP.

COMMON TERMS (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Input Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
WARN	50	Seconds	Rd. Signature (Warning)	Sub. RDRND
WGT	50	Metric Tons/Rd	Crated Weight per round.	Sub. RDRND
WGTT	50	Rd/Metric Ton	1/Crated Weight per round.	Sub. RDRND
WKS	-	Real	-1./ π x ln. 7	Constant term
WRVF	12 x 12	Real	Rd. ID Number of the rounds allowed to fire vs a given target posture in woods.	Sub. RDFU
XS	8 x 100	KM	X-coord (Northing) of fire unit at each site.	Sub. RDFU
XVN	-	Rds.	No. rounds a given fire unit needs to reach attack level.	Also used as a key when calling EFFECT from AMASS.
YS	8 x 100	KM	Y-coord (Easting) of fire unit at each site.	Sub. RDFU

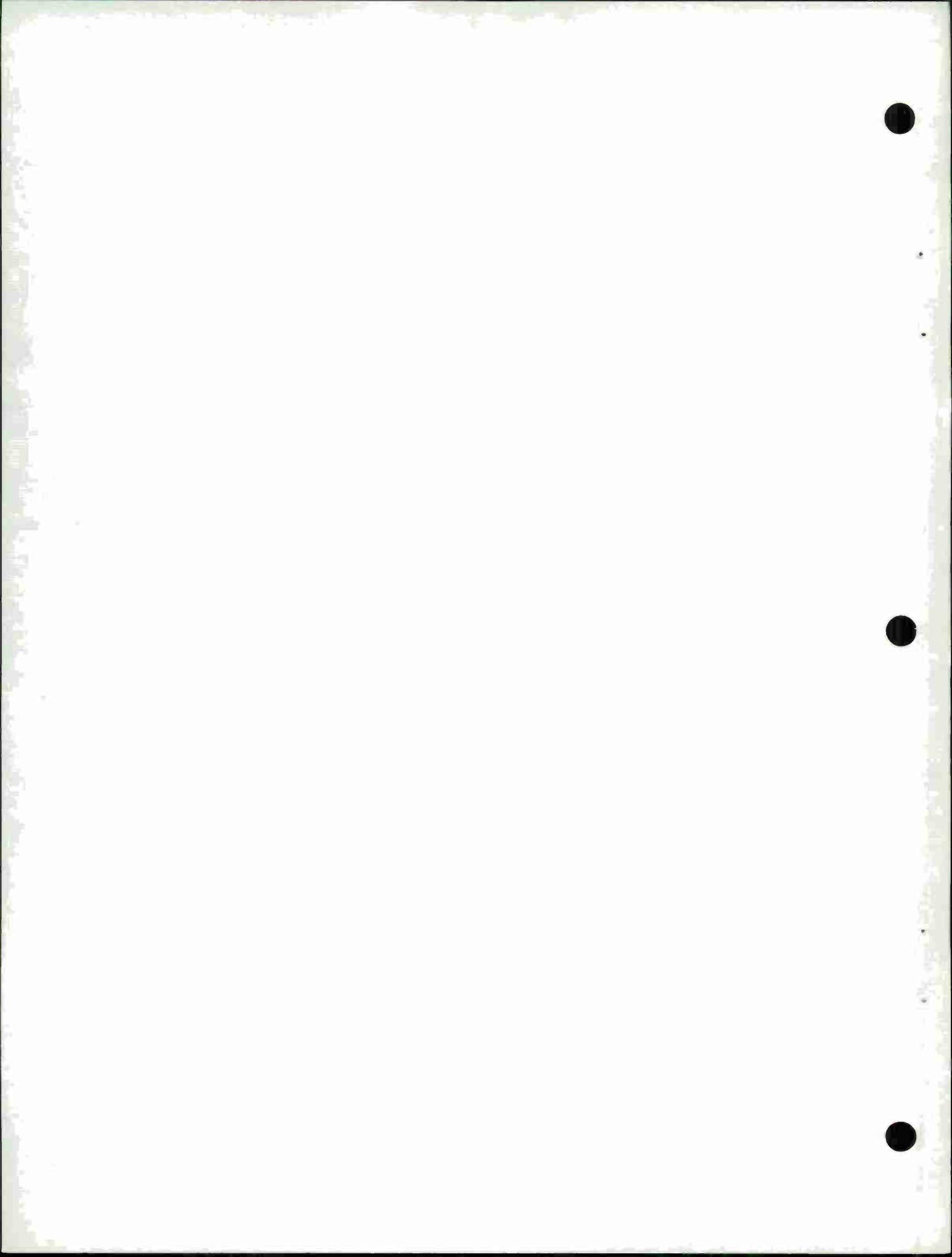
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MAIN PROGRAM VARIABLES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
DN	Real	Counter for placing target in game FR times.
FR	Real	Target frequency at this game's intensity.
I	-	Subscript to identify elements in ammo counter array FT.
IT	-	Subscript to identify targets in target array TN.
J	-	Subscript to identify fire units, "A" array elements and TLOST elements.
JK	-	Subscript to identify targets on list of defeated targets TDFT.
JL	-	Subscript to identify targets on array of partially defeated targets TLOST.
K	-	Subscript to identify fire units in "A" array & elements in TLOST array.
KJ	-	Subscript to identify elements in AMSN array.
KT	-	Number of targets on TN array at start of 15 min game cycle.
L	-	Key for the echelon which acquired a given target.
TOUT	-	Counter to control OUTPUT frequency.

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SUBROUTINE VARIABLES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>PRELIM</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript used to identify each of 12 postures in POST array.
J	Int.	Subscript used to identify data points for each posture.
P1	Real	$\Pi = 3.14159$ (A constant term)
<u>RDSYS</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript used to identify inputs for each system.
<u>RDRND</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript used to identify data inputs for each round.
J	Int.	Subscript used to identify inputs at each of 10 ranges for each round.
<u>ACMINP</u>		
AL(10)	Meters ²	List of Lethal Areas at 10 range increments.
EN	Submissiles	Number of submissiles in a given round.
I	Int.	Subscript to identify a given round.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify the 10 RE's and P_K 's for given round.
K	Int.	Subscript to identify 10 Lethal Area inputs for given round.
PRO	Real	Intermediate value in calculating P_K 's vs open targets.
PRW	Real	Intermediate value in calculating P_K 's vs wooded targets.
REZ	Meters	Y-intercept of Radius of Effects vs Range Plot for given round.
SRE	Real	Slope of Radius of Effects vs Range Plot for given round.
SRO	Real	Submissile reliability in open environment for given round.
SRW	Real	Submissile reliability in wooded environment for given round.
<u>HEINP</u>		
AL(100)	Meters	List of 100 Lethal Areas at 10 ranges for 10 postures.
I	Int.	Subscript to identify a given round.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify 100 Lethal Areas.
<u>RDFU</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript to identify fire units, systems, and postures.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify fire unit sites and rounds allowed for each system & posture.
LK1	Rounds	Number of rounds allowed vs open targets with a given posture.
LK2	Rounds	Number of rounds allowed vs wooded targets with a given posture.
LTA	Int.	Used to convert fire unit arrive times from hr-min to decimal hours.
LTD	Int.	Used to convert fire unit departure times from hr-min to decimal hours.
NS	Sites	Number of firing sites occupied by a given fire unit.
XTA	Real	Used to convert fire unit arrive times from hr-min to decimal hours.
XTD	Real	Used to convert fire unit departure times from hr-min to decimal hours.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

Name	Units	Meaning
<u>RDMIX</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript to identify systems, rounds, fire units and ammo critical parameter.
ICRT	Int.	Defines critical ammo parameter (either cost (1) or weight (2).)
<u>TZERO</u>		
I	Int.	Subscripts to identify systems, rounds, targets and associated data during initialization of arrays & lists.
J	Int.	
<u>RTAPE</u>		
J	Int.	Subscript to identify various systems for "OTHER" msns.
KFACT	Int.	Game Intensity Key (1=Low, 2=Mid, 3=Base, 4=High)
<u>REMOVE</u>		
I	Int.	Subscript to identify 30 target parameters per target on target list.
IKZ	Targets	Number of targets remaining on target list after a given target is removed.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify a target's position on target list.
K	Int.	Position on target list (TN) of target to be removed.
<u>COMPAR</u>		
D	KM ²	Distance squared between 2 acquired locations of same target.
I	Int.	Subscript to identify target on defeated & partially defeated lists and data points on target list.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify target on target & defeated target lists and data points on TLOST array.
K	Int.	Subscript to identify target on TLOST array; specifies target position on target list.
KI	Int.	Subscript to identify target position on target list.
M	Int.	Defines position of a given target on target list.
MAX	Int.	Defines maximum number of targets carried on target list.
<u>DIRSUP</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target range for the fire unit firing the DS mission.
ASUM	Real	Sum of fractional personnel survivors (standing, crouching and prone).
B	Decimal Hours	Time used by cannon fire unit to fire more than 1 volley.
CONSTR	Kilometric Tons	Maximum total weight of ammo allowed vs target.
IDS	Int.	Subscript to identify a DS fire unit on "A" array (array of available units).
IDS1	Int.	Subscript to identify closest DS fire unit to target.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify best round of closest DS fire unit to target.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify gun-target range rounded off to nearest KM.
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system of the closest fire unit to target.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>DIRSUP (Cont'd)</u>		
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being used.
RANGE	KM^2	(Gun-target range) 2 for the fire unit firing mission.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round off the gun-target range to nearest KM.
TOE	Personnel	Number of personnel (if any) in tanks & APC's.
<u>INTERP</u>		
D1	KM^2	Proportional part of interval between 2 entries in RNG array.
D2	KM^2	Interval between 2 entries in RNG array.
IA	Int.	Subscript to identify a fire unit in "A" array.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify a round in list of input rounds.
K	Int.	Subscript to identify smallest entry in RNG array which is $> (Gun-Target Range)^2$
KS	Int.	Subscript to identify largest entry in RNG array which is $< (Gun-Target Range)^2$
L	Int.	Subscript to identify entries in CRE & CPK lists.
RA	Real	Fractional Interval of $(Gun-Target Range)^2$ between 2 entries in RNG array.
REI	Real	Round radius of effects (ICM) or P_K (HE) at Gun-Target Range.
RG	KM^2	$(Gun-Target Range)^2$ for a given fire unit.
<u>AMASS</u>		
CT	Kilo \$ or Metric Tons	Final (minimum) value (cost or weight) for the "best" round used with a given fire unit.
CT1V	Kilo \$ or Metric Tons	Final (minimum) value (cost or weight) for 1 volley of best round used with fire unit.
CTMIN	Kilo \$ or Metric Tons	Intermediate minimum value of critical factor (cost or weight) for fire unit.
I	Int.	Subscript used as a counter in setting up TEMPA list.
INS	Int.	Subscript to identify the site at which a fire unit is now located.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify which of the input rounds is being considered.
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on the target list is being considered.
JF	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of input fire units is being considered.
L	Int.	Subscript to check which rounds are allowed vs a given posture.
LK1	Int.	Number of round types allowed vs this target's posture (open environment).
LK2	Int.	Number of round types allowed vs this target's posture (wooded environment).
LSYS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
M	Int.	Subscript to identify the rounds allowed for the fire unit being considered.
NS	Sites	The number of sites a given fire unit occupies during the game.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>AMASS (Cont'd)</u>		
R	Rounds	Intermediate, then final number of rounds a given fire unit can fire vs target.
TEMPA (12)	Real	Intermediate storage for fire unit data while determining "best" round.
Z	Rounds	Intermediate value of rounds a given fire unit can fire vs target.
<u>DIVISN</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target Range for a given fire unit firing the mission.
ASUM	Real	Sum of fractional personnel survivors (standing, prone, and crouching)
B	Decimal Hours	Time used by a cannon fire unit to fire more than 1 volley.
IF3	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of fire units firing multi-volley method.
IF4	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of fire units firing one-volley method.
IK	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the "best" fire unit firing multi-volley method.
IQ	Int.	Counter used to initialize QUV list.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify "best" round of fire unit being considered.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify Gun-Target Range rounded off to nearest kilometer.
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
JF	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round-off the Gun-Target Range to nearest kilometer.
TEMP	Rounds	Defines the number of rounds a given fire unit fires in one volley.
TN28	Real	Fractional personnel survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TN29	Real	Fractional tank survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TN30	Real	Fractional APC survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TOE	Personnel	Number of personnel (if any) in tanks and APC's.
<u>SHMUVL</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target Range for a given fire unit firing the mission.
ASUM	Real	Sum of fractional personnel survivors (standing, prone and crouching).
B	Decimal Hours	Time used by a cannon fire unit to fire more than one volley.
IF3	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of fire unit being considered.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify "best" round of fire unit being considered.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify Gun-Target Range rounded to nearest kilometer.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>SHMUVL (Cont'd)</u>		
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
JF	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round-off the Gun-Target Range to the nearest kilometer.
TN28	Real	Fractional personnel survivors in target prior to multi-volley attack.
TN29	Real	Fractional tank survivors in target prior to multi-volley attack.
TN30	Real	Fractional APC survivors in target prior to multi-volley attack.
TOE	Personnel	Number of personnel (if any) in tanks & APC's.
<u>SHONVL</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target Range for a given fire unit firing the mission.
APCPO	Real	Fractional APC survivors from last fire unit firing (1 volley or less).
ASUM	Real	Sum of fractional personnel survivors (standing, prone and crouching).
IF2	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of the fire unit being considered.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify "best" round of fire unit being considered.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify Gun-Target Range rounded off to nearest kilometer.
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round off the gun-target range to nearest kilometer.
TEMP	Rounds	Defines the number of rounds a given fire unit fires in 1 volley.
TKPO	Real	Fractional tank survivors from last fire unit firing (1 volley or less).
TOE	Personnel	Number of personnel (if any) in tanks & APC's.
<u>ONEVOL</u>		
A1(2,50)	Real	Temporary storage of fire unit data during sort of fire units into critical order.
B(27)	Real	Temporary storage of fire unit data during sort of fire units into critical order.
CONSTR	Metric Tons	Defines (according to target priority) maximum weight of ammo allowed vs target.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>ONEVOL (Cont'd)</u>		
CRITMI	Real	Temporary storage for lowest value of critical factor (cost or weight).
IAC	Int.	Counter used in sorting thru "A" array.
IM	Int.	Counter used in sorting thru "A" array.
IRS	Int.	Subscript to identify which of input rounds is "best round" for fire unit considered.
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
J	Int.	Counter used to sort thru "A" array.
JF	Int.	Subscript to identify psn of fire unit on "A" array.
K	Int.	Counter used in sorting fire units.
L	Int.	Counter used to transfer 27 fire unit data points from "B" list to "A" array.
M	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of fire units being sorted.
MI	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of "best" fire unit (with least critical factor).
NEA	Int.	Number of fire units on "A" array to be sorted.
ROUNDS	Rounds	Defines number of rounds a given fire unit can fire in 1 volley.
TEMP1	Metric Tons	Weight of rounds from a given fire unit (to be added to total weight).
<u>MULVOL</u>		
CONSTR	Metric Tons	Defines (according to target priority) maximum weight of ammo allowed vs target.
IF1	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of fire unit being considered.
IRS	Int.	Subscript to identify "best" round for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
SQNP	Rounds	Intermediate value of number of effective rounds used, as fire units are added.
TEMP	Real	Critical amount (cost or weight) of ammo used by a given fire unit.
TEMP2	Metric Tons	Weight of rounds from a given fire unit (to be added to total weight).
<u>CORP</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target Range for a given fire unit firing the mission.
ALPHA	Real	Defines attack level for attack at Threshold "C".
ASUM	Real	Sum of fractional personnel survivors (standing, prone and crouching).
B	Decimal Hours	Time used by a cannon fire unit to fire more than 1 volley.
IF2	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of CORPS fire units firing multi-volley method.
IF3	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of given fire unit firing 1 volley method.
IF4	Int.	Subscript to identify psn on "A" array of GS or CORPS fire unit firing multi-volley method.
IQ	Int.	Counter used to initialize QUV list.
IR	Int.	Subscript to identify "best" round of a fire unit being considered.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify Gun-Target Range rounded off to nearest kilometer.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

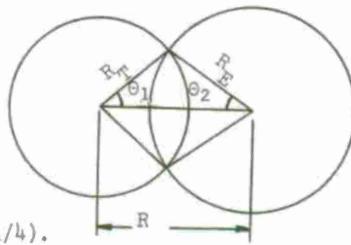
Name	Units	Meaning
<u>CORP (Cont'd)</u>		
IS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on target list is being attacked.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
JF	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.
K1	Int.	Key used to identify first fire unit at a given echelon to shoot 1 volley method.
K2	Int.	Key used to identify last fire unit at a given echelon to shoot 1 volley method.
KEY	Int.	Key to control program flow during use of 1 volley attack method.
NEA	Int.	Used to determine psn on "A" array of 1st CORPS fire unit.
OFLAG1	Real	Key used to indicate that no CORPS echelon fire units are in game.
OFLAG2	Real	Key used to indicate that no GS echelon fire units are in game.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round-off the Gun-Target Range to nearest kilometer.
TEMP	Rounds	Defines the number of rounds a given fire unit fires in 1 volley.
TN28	Real	Fractional personnel survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TN29	Real	Fractional tank survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TN30	Real	Fractional APC survivors in target prior to attack (by multi-volley).
TOE	Personnel	Number of personnel (if any) in tanks & APC's.
<u>EFFECT</u>		
A1	Real	Intermediate value of fractional survivors of personnel and material.
ART	Decimal Hours	Target acquisition (arrival) Time at its current location.
CN	Rounds	Used as a key (CN=0) if EFFECT is called from AMASS to determine number of rounds needed. CN is then calculated as number of rounds in addition to 1 volley which is needed to reach attack level.
CRSQ	Meters ²	(Rd-Rd CPE) ²
CTSQ	Meters ²	(Total CPE) ²
DOWN	Rounds	Used in iteration to determine number of rounds needed in addition to 1 volley.
ECO	Real	An intermediate value in the calculation of fractional survivors.
ECZ	Real	An intermediate value in the calculation of fractional survivors.
FPF	Real	% of personnel going from prone to crouching posture (now warned) after 1st volley.
FSF	Real	% of personnel going from standing to crouching posture (now warned) after 1st volley.
FSP	Real	% of personnel going from standing to prone posture (now warned) after 1st volley.
I	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.
IA	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit on the "A" array is being considered.
IB	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>EFFECT (Cont'd)</u>		
IC	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.
IE	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.
IST	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify which target on the target list is being considered.
K	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.
KB	Int.	Subscript to identify personnel and material postures.
KR	Int.	Subscript to identify which round of those input is being considered.
LVT	Decimal Hours	Target leave time from its current location.
MP	Int.	Used to define main target element as Personnel (MP=1) or Material (MP=2).
NCODE	Int.	A variable used to control program flow.
NPSET	Int.	Used to define target posture mix.
OVN	Real	Total value of fractional survivors in the target.
RASR	Meters	Square root of ratio of Rd-Rd CPE/Total CPE.
RND	Real	Defines type of round as ICM (RND=1) or HE(RND=2).
SHEAF	Meters ²	Defines sheafing error, depending on system type, TLE and target activity.
SRV	Real	Fractional survivors of main target element.
TNSQ	Meters ²	(Target Location Error) ²
UP	Rounds	Used in iteration to determine number of rounds needed in addition to 1 volley.

COV

B	Radians	Angle θ_2
CB	Real	$\cos \theta_2$
CD	Real	$\cos \theta_1$
CPSI	Real	$1.0 / (\text{Total CPE})^2$
D	Radians	Angle θ_1
DELTA	Real	Step size for integration (DR1/4).
DR	Real	Incremented miss distance.
DR1	Real	Used to determine step size of integration (RMAX/16).
F1R	Real	Coverage for a given value of R.
FR	Real	Cumulative sum of coverage (as function of R).
R	Real	Current miss distance for which coverage is computed.
RHOR	Real	Probability of occurrence of miss distance R.
RMAX	Real	Linear sum of Radius of Effects & Radius of Target.
RMAX1	Real	Limit of integration (Maximum miss distance).
SD	Real	$\sin \theta_1$
T1	Real	Radius of Effects/Radius of Target.
T2	Real	$(\text{Radius of Effects}/\text{Radius of Target})^2 = (T1)^2$
T6	Real	Coverage weighted by probability of occurrence.
TEMP	Real	$3.61 * \text{Total CPE}$
TX	Real	Ratio of miss distance to target radius.



SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

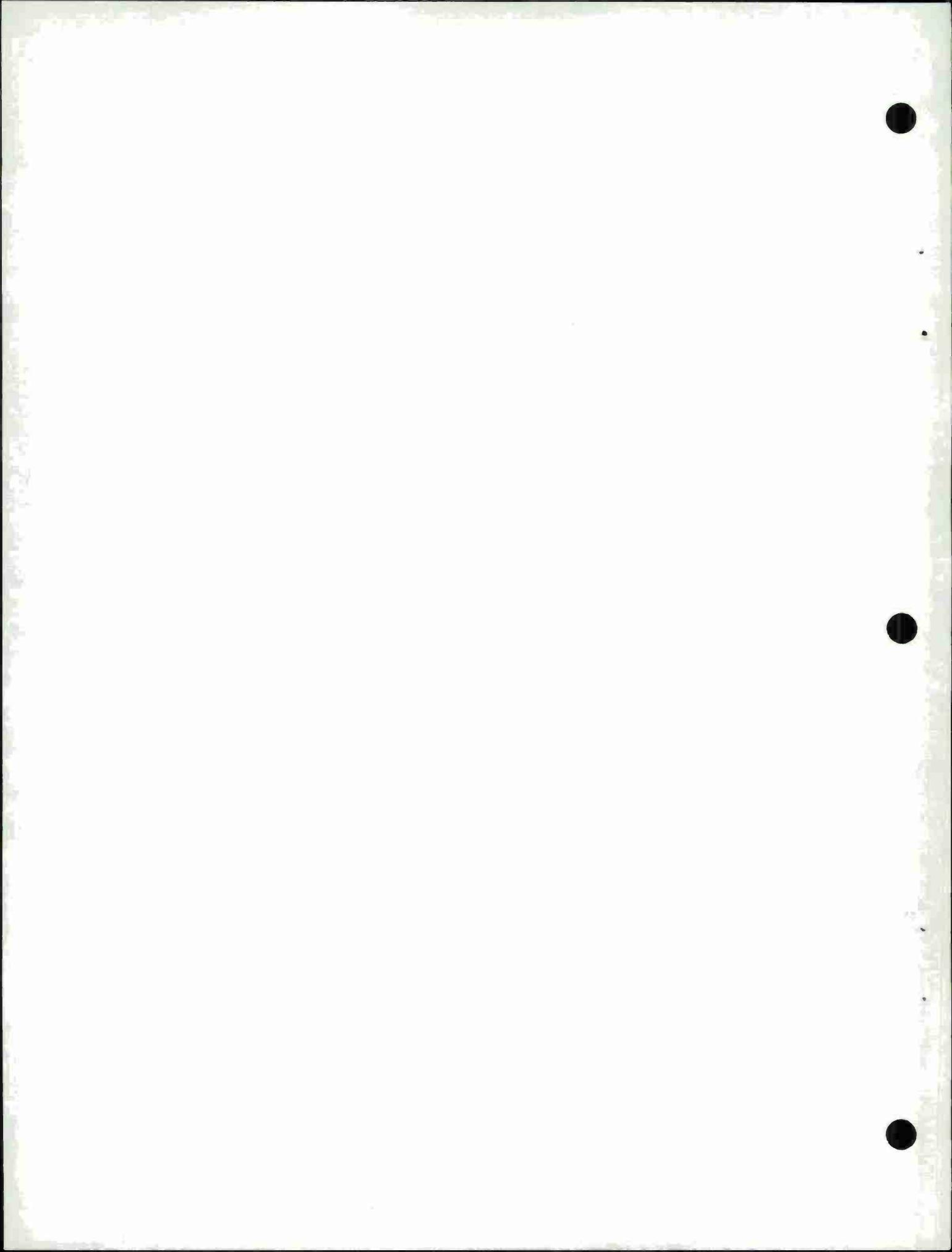
<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>OUTPUT</u>		
APCS	APCs	Total number of APCs defeated by all systems up to current time.
CAS	Personnel	Total number of personnel defeated by all systems up to current time.
CT	Kilo \$	Total cost of ammo fired by all systems up to current time.
HA(10)	APCs	Number APCs defeated by each system at end of previous hour.
HT(10)	Tanks	Number tanks defeated by each system at end of previous hour.
I	Int.	Subscript to identify system, range & rounds.
ICOUNT(30)	KM	A count of Gun-Target ranges from 1 to 30 km.
IRDCNT(50,	Rounds	Total number of each round in game fired at ranges from 1 km
30)		to 30 km.
J	Int.	Subscript to identify ranges.
K	Int.	Subscript to identify ranges.
NQAL	Msns.	Number of all missions not undertaken plus those still on target list.
NRACQ	Targets	Number of regular targets acquired (excluding "OTHER" msns).
NREAC	Targets	Number of regular targets reacquired.
NRF	Targets	Number of regular targets fired upon, (excluding "OTHER" msns).
NRFL	Targets	Number of regular targets fired upon but not defeated.
NRQ	Targets	Number of regular targets not undertaken (excluding "OTHER" msns).
NRQL	Targets	Number of regular targets not undertaken plus those on target list (less "OTHER" msns).
NRTGT	Targets	Number of regular targets in game (excluding "OTHER" msns).
NTD	Targets	Number of regular targets defeated plus "OTHER" msns fired.
PCTQ	Real	(Sum of msns not undertaken/total acquisitions) * 100.
RSUM	Rounds	Total rounds fired up to current time for each round in game.
SACQ	Acquisitions	Sum of target acquisitions.
SQ	Msns.	Total of all missions not undertaken.
TKS	Tanks	Total number of tanks defeated by all systems up to current time.
WG	Metric Tons	Total weight of ammo fired by all systems up to current time.
<u>SPECIAL</u>		
A9	KM	Gun-Target range for a given fire unit firing the mission.
B	Decimal Hours	Time used by a cannon fire unit to fire more than 1 volley.
CSTM	Kilo \$	Temporary storage used to determine cheapest round.
IC	Int.	Subscript to clear "A" array when next echelon is to be tried.
ICR	Int.	Subscript to clear "A" array when next echelon is to be tried.
IFS	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
IKR	Int.	Subscript to identify which round of those input is being used.
INSS	Int.	Subscript to identify the site at which a given fire unit is now located.
IRNG	KM	Subscript to identify Gun-Target range rounded off to nearest km.
IRS	Int.	Subscript to identify which round of all input rounds is being considered.
ISS	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
IST	Int.	Subscript to identify the mission on the AMSN array.
IT	Int.	Subscript to identify the target ("OTHER" msn) on target list which is being fired.
IXZ	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit of all those input is being considered.
JFS	Int.	Subscript to identify which fire unit on "A" array is being considered.

SUBROUTINE VARIABLES (CONT)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<u>SPECIL (Cont'd)</u>		
K	Int.	Subscript to identify the system for the fire unit being considered.
LS	Int.	Subscript to check which rounds of those input can be used by a given fire unit.
MORGT1	Int.	Key to identify that DS echelon has been considered.
MORGT2	Int.	Key to identify that GS echelon has been considered.
MORGT3	Int.	Key to identify that CORPS echelon has been considered.
MS	Int.	Subscript to identify the rounds allowed for the fire unit being considered.
NAK	Int.	Counter of number of fire units available for this mission.
NS	Sites	The number of sites a given fire unit occupies during the game.
R	Rounds	Intermediate, then final number of rounds a given fire unit can fire vs target.
RDNO	Rounds	Number of rounds the fire unit which will fire the mission will expend.
RNGINT	KM	Used to round-off Gun-Target range to nearest km.
TCST	Kilo \$	Temporary value used to determine the round with the cheapest total cost.
Z	Rounds	Number of rounds a given fire unit has on hand at current time.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE INPUT LISTING

The following page is blank.



SAMPLE INPUT FOR AMSAA TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 97

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3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.0	.25	0.0	.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	.25	.75	0.0	0.0	0.0
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60.	1.										
1400.1	0.	6.	3.	2.	2.	1000.	120.	9.	7.		
60.	1.										
5											
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15.	15.	20.	23.	35.	63.	90.					
55.	55.	100.	135.	165.	260.	300.					
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55.	55.	72.	100.	119.	142.	165.	236.	315.			
2.6	21.	.920	.85	60.							
90.	37.	12.	5.0	7.6	23.	10.	1.2	1.4	2.1		
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45.	45.	87.	136.	170.	240.	400.					
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908.	908.	930.	995.	1123.	1680.	2720.					
200.	200.	215.	225.	230.	235.	235.					
50.	50.	50.	50.	50.	50.	50.					
73.	73.	73.	73.	73.	73.	73.					
375.	375.	422.	456.	582.	870.	1105.					
280.	280.	305.	327.	384.	620.	890.					
57.	57.	53.	49.	41.	30.	23.					
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67.	67.	67.	67.	67.	67.	67.					
1401.1	.200	.612	22.	.93	1.	1.	5.				
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800.	975.	1540.	1850.								

170.	207.	280.	300.
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90.	90.	90.	90.
810.	820.	950.	1060.
490.	490.	510.	520.
60.	60.	65.	70.
35.	35.	35.	35.
65.	65.	65.	65.
10			
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1200.3			
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08.57	15.00	468.0	583.3
17.27	18.30	479.2	584.4
20.00	30.00	481.5	577.5
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1200.3			
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3			
1200.3			
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4			
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10.25 30.00 468.5 578.2
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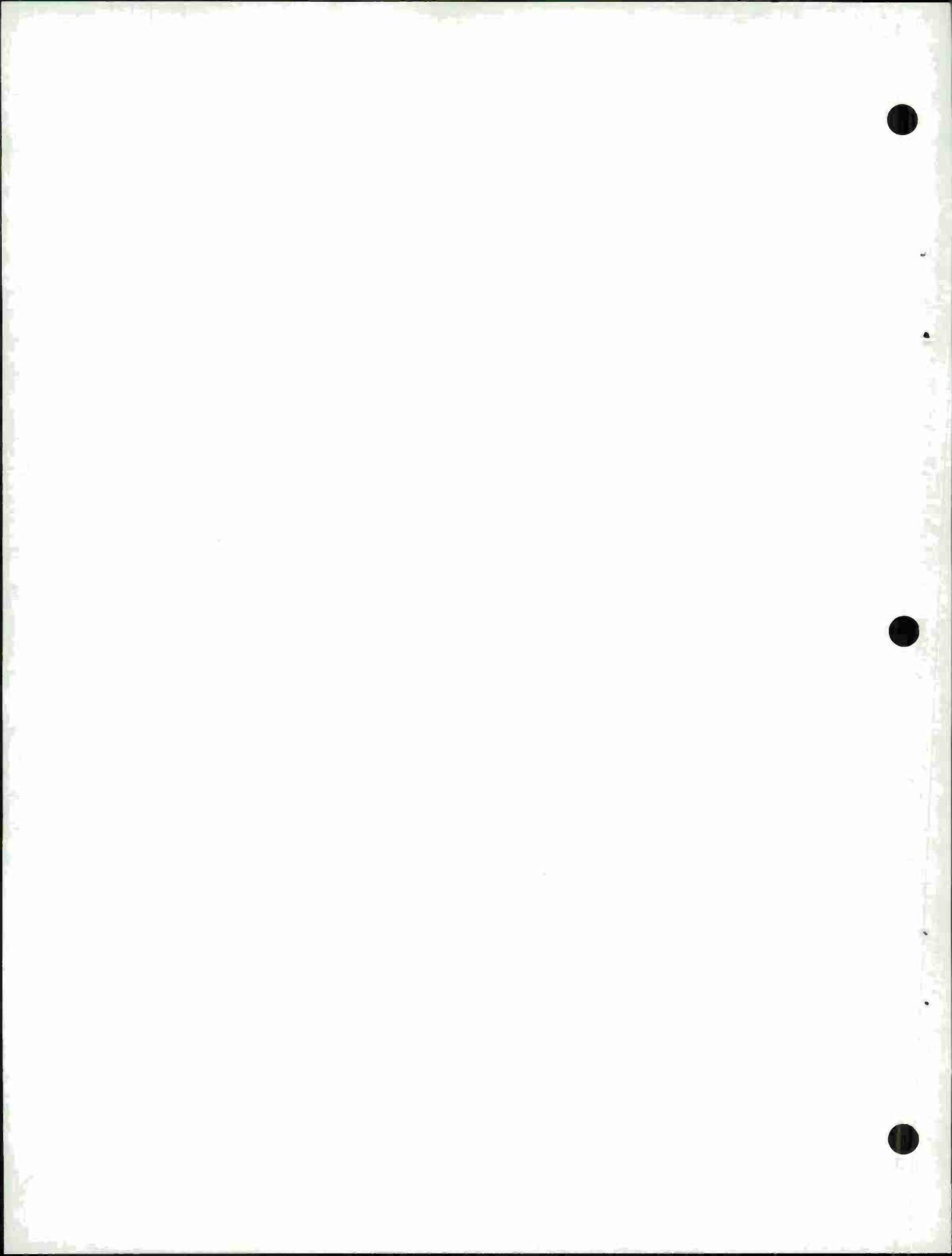
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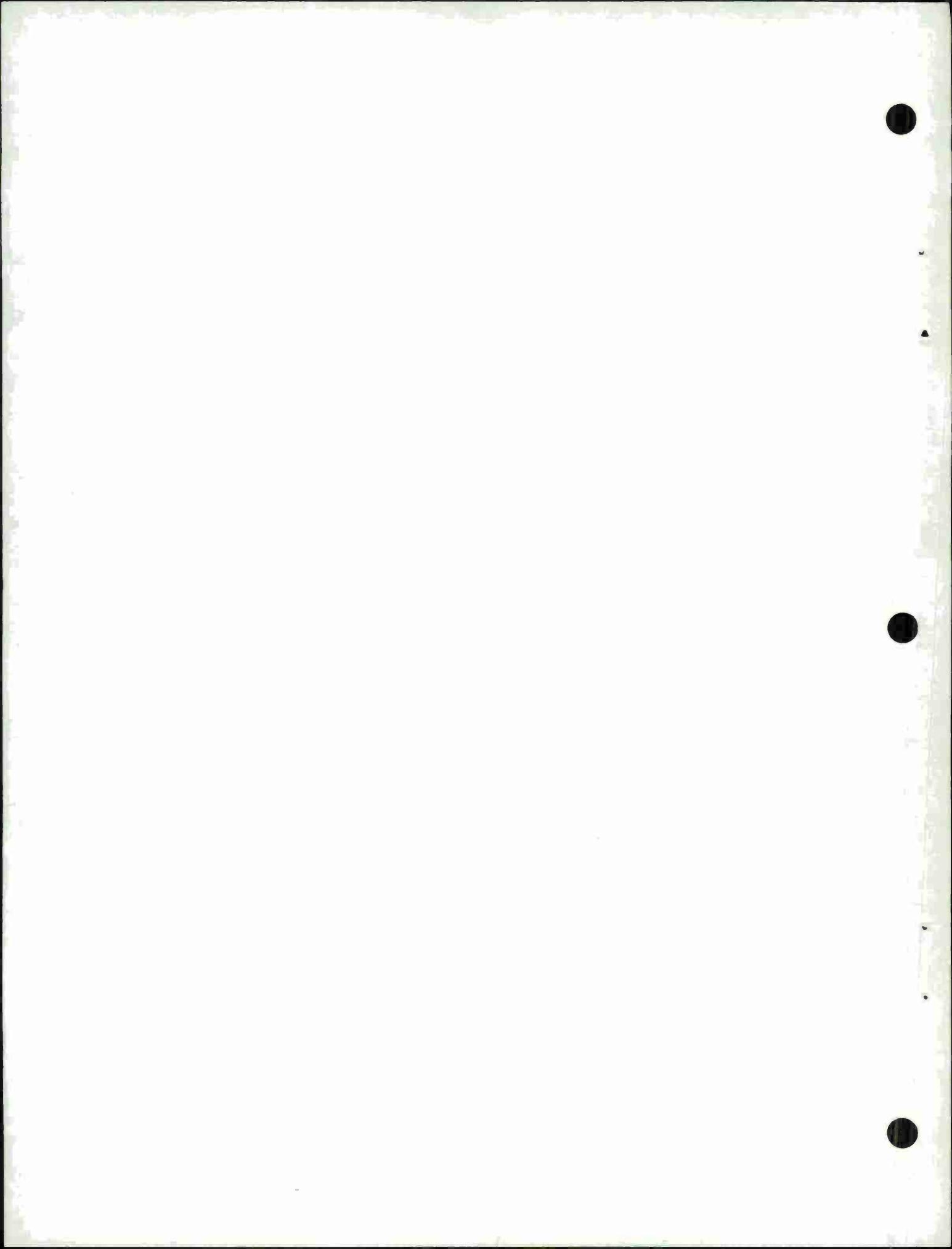
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APPENDIX E
SAMPLE OUTPUT LISTING

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PERS= 48511.42

TANK= 1396.03

APC= 2251.60

MIL WORTH= 7774.30

SYSTEM

COST

WEIGHT

PERSONNEL

TANKS

APCS

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3263.4341

4017.7347

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34,1575

1400.10

5890.2011

1924.9070

7968.4797

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-0.0000

TOTALS

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5188.3411

11986.2144

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34,1575

PCTQ =

56.8921 HW= 4575.03

RANGE IN KILOMETERS

ROUND ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1203.30	189	0	303	6961015	736	57917501346176819821398124328632924	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RNDSUM =	18840.8022																							
1204.30	264	101	201	100	888	8051411240144091876	423	782	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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1205.30	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	6	19811182780	804	559	361098	338	584	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
						RNDSUM =	8207.6502																							
1401.10	5	21	5	27	93	44	93	223	220	393	724	552	840	788	807	906	744	885	706	681	570	282	0	0	0	0	0	0		
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1402.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
						RNDSUM =	6.0000																							

	OTHER MISSIONS	REGULAR TARGETS	TOTALS
--	----------------	-----------------	--------

ACQUISITIONS= 369

2915

3284

NO. OF TARGETS= 369

807

1176

NO. MSN/TGTS QUEUED= 68

1261

1329

SUM QUEUED + STILL ON LIST= 68

1352

1420

NO. MSN/TGTS FIRED= 301

815

916

NO. MSN/TGTS DEFEATED= 301

254

555

TGT FIRED BUT LOST= 0

361

361

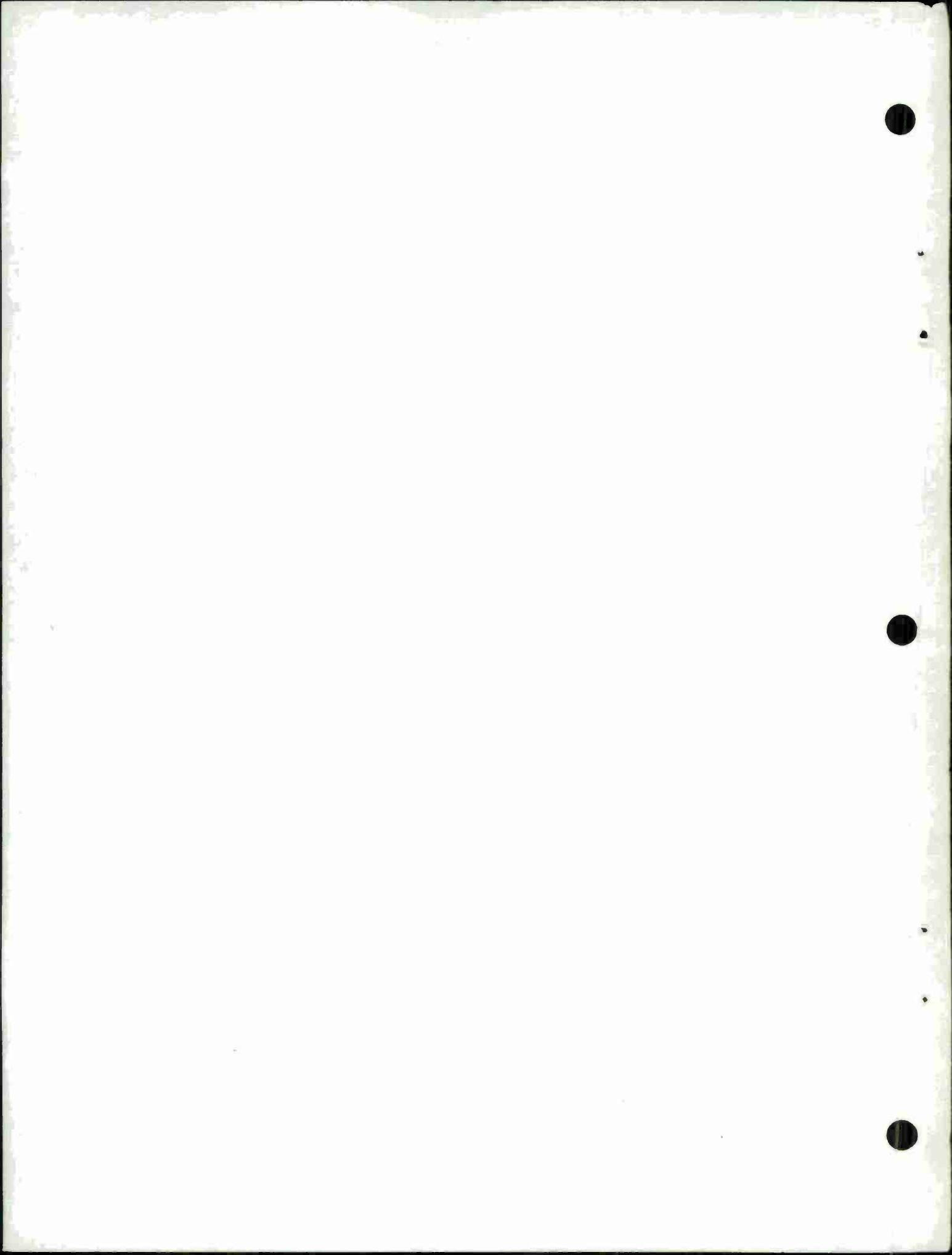
QUEUED MISSION TOTAL INCLUDES THOSE DROPPED DUE TO LOW PRIORITY(0), THOSE DEPARTED BEFORE ATTEMPT TO FIRE(1261), AND OTHER-TYPE MISSIONS TRIED BUT CANT DO(68).

NO. OF TGTs STILL ON TGT LIST= 91.

NO. OF PREVIOUSLY DEFEATED TGTs WHICH ARE REACQUIRED= 657.

NO. OF TARGETS COMBINED (WITHIN 200 METERS)= 201.

TOTAL OF ALL REACQUISITIONS= 2108.



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